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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BROWNSVILLE AROUSED

DE LEON OPENS CAMPAIGN THERE BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE.

What the Workingmen Must Do, and How They Must Do It—A Critical Analysis of Capitalism, Aided by the Questions of Opponents.

American Star Hall, Pitkin avenue and Christopher street, Brownsville, Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors last Saturday evening by an audience of over 500 workingmen and women, who had paid an admission fee of five cents to hear Daniel De Leon, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, speak on the issues of the campaign. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the S. L. P. Educational Club, and presided over by Comrade Friedman, was an interesting one throughout, not only on account of the able manner in which De Leon handled his subject, but also on account of the able manner in which he disposed of some questioners who thought they would turn the meeting to the benefit of the malodorous multi-named "Socialist" party, only to have the tables turned on them in a way that did not meet with their approval.

De Leon, in opening, called attention to the necessity for a thorough understanding of the social question by the working class. He pointed out that while we may hire outsiders to build our houses, the social edifice to be erected on the ruins of capitalism must be the work of the workers themselves. They must be the architects and the builders, no other class can or will be these for them. It is essential, to this end, that the present system be understood, in order that we may know [illegible] to put in its place and how to put it there.

Then De Leon, turning to a large Republican campaign poster tacked on a blackboard, and giving the statistics of wealth productions and wages for the decades of 1860-1900, showed how, under both Republican and Democratic administrations, the wages of the workers declined, while the per capita plunder of the capitalists increased. Proceeding, logically he next pointed out the cause of this condition, as revealed by the statistics of the capitalists themselves, giving the merchandise character of labor and the private ownership of the means of production and distribution as the cause.

After this point a statement of the remedy was in order, which was, of course, the abolition of the merchandise character of labor, and the inauguration of the social ownership of capital, through and for the workers.

In this connection, De Leon laid great stress upon a clear, outspoken, working class movement. He pointed out the folly of trying to revolutionize society behind its back, and of being all things to all men in the attempt to further this impossible and abusing policy. It was here that De Leon used an apt illustration. Taking a placard bearing a portrait of Debs and advertising his New York Carnegie Music Hall meeting, he showed how this placard advertised Debs as "the workingman's candidate" and said nothing of his party or its alleged Socialism.

Continuing, De Leon drew a picture of the corrupt and fearful results of such a policy to the working class, if persisted in, after which he outlined the contrasting tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, its outspoken attack on all forms of capitalism, whether direct or indirect, whether found in the ranks of the capitalist class or among its "labor lieutenants" in the ranks of the working class. He commended these tactics to the study of his hearers, urging them to investigate them after they had left the meeting, and to convince themselves of their soundness, after which it was their duty to join the S. L. P., and aid in the erection of the social edifice that is to take the place of capitalism—the Socialist Republic.

This address was listened to with earnest attention, broken only by appropriate applause, except when the picture of Debs was exhibited, when a slight manifestation of opposition arose from among some of his devotees who were massed in one corner in the rear of the hall.

At the conclusion of the address, Chairman Friedman called attention to "Der Arbeiter," the new Jewish S. L. P. paper, and the party literature, after which he asked for questions. Then a complete expose of "Social Democracy" began. The innocents who worship Debs thought to use De Leon in his interests: a reversal of this desire was the astual result.

To repeat all the questions would be unnecessary. A comparatively new and typical one will be taken as an illustration of all the rest. It was asked by a young man who took the platform, in order to exhibit himself, which he did to perfection. He asked, in substance: "Why does the Socialist Labor Party oppose the working class all the year around, excepting at election time, when, like the cheap politician, it claims to be its friend, in order to get its vote?"

De Leon's expression varied from amusement to analytical studiousness, as he listened to this question. He answered it. First he pointed out that the young man was evidently misinformed, that far from failing to stand by the working class all year around, the S. L. P. was always for it, while, on the other hand, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party was always against it. Then he pointed out that during the anthracite coal strike, the S. L. P., though in the midst of a campaign, had opposed that strike, calling attention to the fact that John Mitchell was acting for Mark Hanna and the soft coal interests, and that the results could only be disastrous to the miners. The "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, on the other hand, upheld Mitchell, they aided him to help Mark Hanna. But the results proved the S. L. P. right; and the "S," or S. D. P. wrong; even they having subsequently denounced Mitchell and exposed his corruption.

Continuing, De Leon next took up Harry White, who supplied strike breakers for the employers, as was shown in court, and who was, eventually expelled by his own union. He showed how, despite his capitalist affiliations, the "S," or S. D. P., upheld White, while the S. L. P. exposed him, and finally was vindicated by the action of White's own union, while the "S," or S. D. P. was, on the other hand, likewise condemned.

De Leon showed that it has all along been the policy of the "S," or S. D. P., to uphold every strike inaugurated by the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalists, and intended to promote the stock and other interests of the latter. He declared that, on the other hand, the S. L. P. opposed such strikes. He left it to the audience to decide whether this was opposition to the workers or the capitalist; concluding by saying that the friend of labor is not the one who supports the erroneous superstitions and beliefs that conduces to its undoing, but he who fearlessly speaks the truth at all times, in its interests.

It is needless to say that the young man who made an exhibition of himself, was heartily laughed at by a majority of the audience, for having given the speaker of the evening such an excellent opportunity to make clear the difference between the trade union policy of the "S," or S. D. P., and the S. L. P.

When the meeting closed the audience formed into groups, and vigorous and animated discussion was the rule. Brownswille bogus Socialdom will have something to agitate it now, while the earnest, honest, Jewish proletariat is in the possession of considerable knowledge that will be of value to it in determining how to erect the Socialist Republic.

"DER ARBEITER."

The first issue of "Der Arbeiter," the new Jewish Socialist Labor Party organ, has been received by the Jewish proletariat with enthusiasm and its success seems assured. Comrades in all parts of the country should push this publication as it will help S. L. P. agitation greatly. That it will interest Jewish workers in every section of the county can be seen by the list of the contents of the first issue, which is as follows:

"The 'Arbeiter' to the Workingmen"; cuts of Corregan and Cox; "Letter of Acceptance of Charles H. Corregan"; "Map of the Capitalist Political Battle Ground"; "The Mission of the 'Arbeiter'"; "The Essence of Socialism"; "The Right Party," "What is Adaptation"; "Comrades in Struggle" (a poem); "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

"Der Arbeiter" is for sale on all newsstands on the East Side, its price being one cent. The publication office is the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2-6 New Reade street, where it may be procured by those unable to get it elsewhere.

"Der Arbeiter" can be had in bundle rates at 75 cents a hundred. Send in your orders.

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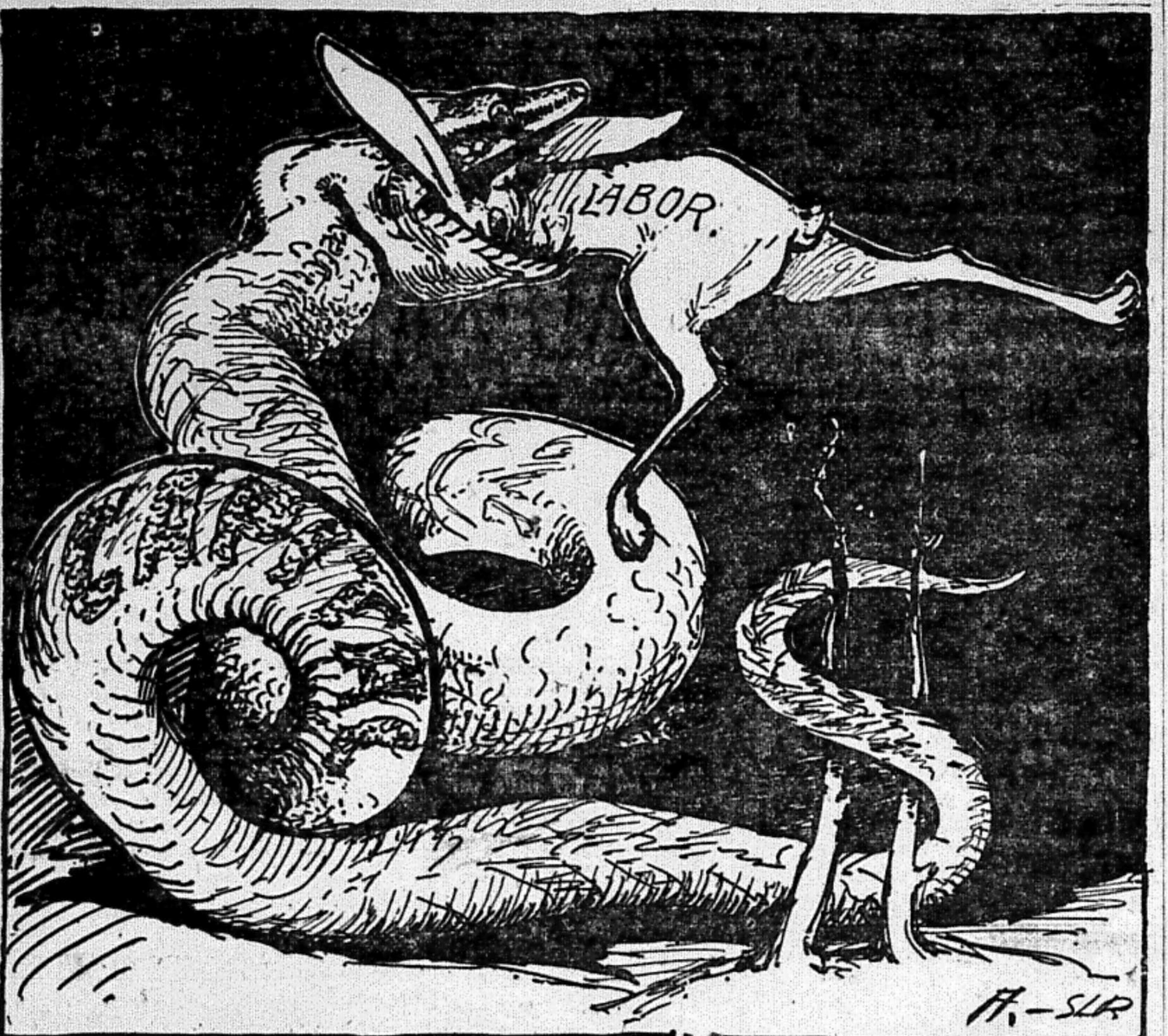
THE UNGRATEFUL RABBIT



The Python—I have shared profits with him; built him model cottages, free baths and libraries; and, to assure him of the painlessness of assimilation, I have licked him all over with Labor Legislation and flattery—AND STILL HE KICKS.

Which Party Shall We Vote For?

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH DELIVERED BY CHAS. H. MINKLEY, CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN, AT MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Fellow wage workers:—Again we are nearing an election. At a time like this you are flattered by the politicians, treated by them to beer and cigars, and proclaimed a general good fellow, in order that they may get your sympathy. It is very natural for them to be out for the sympathy of the working class because, according to the figures of Carroll D. Wright, United States statistican, the working class constitutes fifty-five per cent. of the population of this country, so that without its votes the politicians would never be elected. In other words, the political power in the United States is in the hands of the working class, but up to the present time this class has not used that power in its own interests. The workers wanted to be practical and so have always voted for the "best man" of the "best party." That man has always been he who treated the most and who had his political fly-paper coated with the best political molasses. What was the result of this "practical" action on the part of the workers? It was that they found after every election they had been fooled. And it could not be otherwise, for so long as they believe in so-called honest men and do not hold the party of those men responsible, just so long will they get fooled. Sometimes the workers changed parties, but this did not help them. They fired out the party they had lost confidence in and put into power another as the "best" party, and were fooled again. We have had Republican and Democratic administrations and they, of course, proved true to their class interests; that is, the interests of the capitalist or ruling class.

But why bother about election at all? Why try to pick the "best man" out of the "best party?" Are we not living in a free country where we have the right to sell our labor power to whomever and wherever we please? By no means. The condition of the working class, is growing worse and worse and the cry for betterment becomes louder and louder. We hear it said: "We must have a change; this time we must elect the best man sure; we have had experience and will not be fooled again." This is the old song we have heard so often. But how are we to determine which is the best party? Let us see.

Although there are at every election various parties in the field soliciting the votes of the workers, in reality there are but two parties,—the capitalist party and the party of the workers. Any man who comes before us and tells us that he will represent the interests of all the people is either a fool or a fakir. In the buying and selling of goods in the market the buyer on the one hand wants to get the goods as cheaply as possible, while on the other hand the seller wants to make the greatest profit possible, and the cheaper he is forced to sell the less profit. Just so it is with the capitalist and the worker. If we want to give something to the working class we must take it out of the pockets of the capitalist class, and vice versa. Where should it be taken from if we wanted to give something to both sides? The Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class, and of the working class only. It does not propose to give anything to the capitalist class. Its members are of the working class and cannot better their condition without bettering the condition of their class as a whole. It is selfish enough to ask your support. It does not do so, however, to further the ends of any politician, but because it is for and with the working class.

What does the Socialist Labor Party mean when it asks your support? It does not mean that you should vote for its candidates because thereby you do them a favor. It means that you should study the principles advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, the principles which it believes in and which are the foundation of an honest party. Such a party will be constantly on the lookout for crooks whose object is to try and betray the working class. The Socialist Labor Party has always exposed crooks and thrown them out whenever they showed up in its ranks. And it will continue to do so, for it believes in principles and an honest party as a whole. What are the principles of the Socialist Labor Party? Let us try to explain.

Under our present system of society, a government cannot be in the interests of all the people, because society is divided into two antagonistic classes. In fact, our present government, so-called "State" is essentially a capitalist State, and as such its primary function is to protect the property of the owners of the means of production and distribution, who constitute the capitalist class, and this will hold good as long as the present private ownership of the means of production and distribution continues. It makes no difference whether certain industries are owned by private capitalists as at present, or by the State. The difference would be in name only; instead of private capitalism we would have State capitalism. The only thing that will ever bring about the salvation of the working class is the abolishment of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the substitution therefor of collective ownership of those means for production for use in place of the present production for profit.

In order for the working class to establish the system under which it will not be bought and sold like raw material in the market, and at the market price, but under which its product will be its own and not the means of exploiting itself, it might fight for its own material interest.

The present competitive system tends to abolish individualism. Competition itself, resulting as it does in the accumulation of the means of production and distribution in a few hands, abolishes competition, and the more this process goes on the more power is concentrated in few hands. Prices of commodities, which were formerly more or less set by the degree of competition, to-day are set by a few men—capitalist combinations, trusts, etc.; but in the selling of labor power, the only commodity which the working class has to sell, competition not only remains but is ever increasing with the evolution of capitalism. Strikes and boycotts, which were formerly the means employed by the workers to better their condition, were effective when capitalist competition was stronger than it is to-day, and competition in the labor market among the workers had not yet reached its present stage; but to-day they are dull weapons, because evolution has brought about greater economic and political power on the capitalist side and less power of resistance on the side of the workers. The only weapon left the workers which they can use without the suffering entailed by the antiquated strike and boycott, is the ballot, but this has up to the present time not been used by them in their own interest.

We call the attention of the workers to the fact that although capitalism has reached a point where economic organization can do them very little good, so-called labor leaders are trying to prevent the workers from recognizing their own interests; not because these labor leaders honestly mean it and want to do their best for the workers, but because they are getting paid to keep them in ignorance.

We, the Socialist Labor Party, declare that these labor leaders and all others seeking to keep the working class in ignorance of where its interest lies, are nothing else but traitors to that class, and we call upon the working class to join the Socialist Labor Party as the only progressive labor movement in the United States.

There is in the field another party which claims to be a workingmen's party, and which calls itself "Social Democratic Party." This party is larger in numbers than the Socialist Labor Party, due to the fact that it uses the same means as the old capitalist parties. Any one that the Socialist Labor Party found it necessary to expel for dishonesty or similar offence, soon became a member of this new party, and for this reason no honest action can be expected from that party. Wherever it has had a chance to show its honesty it proved itself the same as all other reform movements in the past. Its main object is to get votes. Its platform does not represent any principle, but is simply gotten up for the purpose of catching votes. It wants to give something to everybody. It tries to make the people believe they can buy out the trusts, etc., and thereby confuses them on the revolutionary spirit of a bona-fide Socialist movement. It claims to be in line with international Socialism, and yet it adopts a single-tax plank in its national platform and exalts the middle class. It claims to be for the workingman and yet it supports the Gompers labor fakirs whose only business is to slander Socialism, and sell out the workers in the shop. In short, it claims to aim at Socialism and yet only seeks to boost politicians into power, and in this very State we see it coquetting with the La Follette branch of the "rifle diet to the workingmen" Republican party.

NUGENT FLUNKS.

Refuses to Meet Carroll in Debate at Rotterdam Junction—The Possible Reason.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 3.—As stated in my last letter I was to debate in Rotterdam Junction, Thursday evening, with a Social Democrat, but none could be found in Troy, Albany, or Schenectady, where an attempt was made to secure one—willing to meet me. Mr. Nugent of Troy, had addressed the Workingmen's Club at Rotterdam Junction and expressed his willingness to debate but when it was possible for him to do so, he was not on deck. We went ahead with the meeting just the same. Comrade Wallace came over from Schenectady with Comrade Alruty, bringing along an affidavit of one Clinton Pierce, made while he was a member of the Socialist Labor Party, to the effect that Mr. Nugent had tried to trade the Socialist Labor Party vote to the Democratic party and admitted he was not even a member of the party, at that time or any other time. The record of Mr. Nugent was shown up, and it was "hinted," good and hard, that perhaps Mr. Nugent, knowing of the existence of such a paper, thought it good policy to keep away from Rotterdam Junction while any S. L. P. men were around.

Every man who got up to ask a question said he was well paid for attending the meeting. One man who had been leaning to the bogus Socialists, when Dr. Ensign and I met him next morning, asked by the doctor: "How do you feel this morning?" replied: "Say, I've been doing some thinking," and pointing to the writer, said: "I wish I'd never met that man," meaning that he was compelled to think differently than he would have preferred to.

I came to Utica Friday and held two good meetings, considering the extremely cold and windy weather in this part of the State. W. H. Carroll.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Good meetings are being held here. I held two noonday meetings in front of the big Globe Woolen Mills here. Held a meeting Tuesday evening on one of the Main streets. I remarked to a comrade, "They listened well." "Oh," he replied, "they wanted to go. I saw several look at one another, but you were hammering them so hard on working class indifference that they seemed afraid to go, for fear the other fellow would think they were guilty." I go to Ilion to-day, Rome to-morrow and Syracuse Saturday. W. H. Carroll.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

CORREGAN'S TOUR

S. L. P. CANDIDATE ADRESSES GOOD MEETING AT ALL POINTS.

Erie and Detroit Illustrative of the Interest En Route—The Bankers' Convention and The Class Struggle—The Old Parties Roasted.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 6.—Charles H. Corregan, Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, last night addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings held in this city for some time, under the auspices of the S. L. P. Despite attempts to be flippant regarding the meeting the local press had to admit its success, as the following from the "Free Press," of this date, indicates:

Both of the old political parties were toasted to a turn at the Socialist Labor Party meeting last night in Arbeiter Hall. Charles Hunter Corregan of New York, candidate for President of the United States, was the principal toaster of the evening, and the large audience greeted with enthusiasm every point scored on the Democrats and Republicans, and cheered, with equal fervor, any mention of the labor party.

The speaker explained that it is in the power of the workingmen of the country to elect him president of the United States, if they only will, although he didn't much seem to think that they would.

"Every President of the United States," said he, "is elected by the vote of the working class. You can muster hordes on election day where 'capitalism' can muster but a handful. You are the masters any time you desire to control. You can achieve your own emancipation and, if you would be free, strike your own blow for freedom. The capitalists will never do it for you. They don't care to get out of their autos and, with dinner pails under their arms, trudge away to the private penitentiaries to labor ten hours."

Of the trusts the speaker said: "You can no more legislate trusts into oblivion than you can legislate the steam engine that speeds along the railway track into the stage coach of the past. We Socialists find that the trusts are a good thing, and you'll admit that they are—for those inside. Therefore, my advice to you is to get inside. Go to the ballot box on election day and vote yourself a share of stock in the greatest trust of all—the Co-operative Commonwealth that the Socialist Labor Party stands for."

Erie, Pa., Oct. 2.—Section Erie is pleased to inform the readers of The People that Comrade C. H. Corregan, our candidate for President, arrived in Erie on time, and, in spite of the fact that the weather was chilly, we held a very interesting and successful meeting at the corner of State and Eleventh streets, last night.

Devine was chairman of the meeting, and introduced Comrade Corregan to the audience. He was received with applause.

Comrade Corregan told the people of the Bankers' Convention held in New York some two weeks ago, which represented the interest of some 9,000 individuals out of the 80,000,000 people in this country, and showed to the workingmen who were present that all the parties, excepting the S. L. P., stood for the interests of the 9,000, while they pretended to stand "for the interest of all the people."

The nature of the class struggle was exposed in the light of the Socialist movement, and to the understanding of the audience, who are beginning to realize the logical consequences of "voting for the best man."

Corregan next explained the merchandise character of labor power, how the capitalist class could, through the use of improved machinery, cause an oversupply in the already over-crowded labor market, and reduce wages at will. This placed the capitalist in control of the labor market, and give him an advantage that no other purchaser could enjoy, because of the private ownership of machinery.

Corregan, after a most convincing, forceful and indisputable argument, showing the necessity of establishing the Socialist Republic, declared the meeting was open for questions.

The audience was informed of the fact that the speaker (Corregan), was not in a hurry to catch a train (like

(Continued on page 6.)

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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THE FIRST EPISODE.

IDAHO SPRINGS.

Each of the episodes in the Colorado labor war has its peculiar lesson, while partaking of the general features of every other. The name of Idaho Springs is inseparably associated with that of Frank W. Owers, and in the events herein related we shall see what may be done by one resolute man. The Socialist Labor Party would be the last to refuse a meed of praise to Judge Owers, as it would be the first to point out that he, an upholder of capitalism, aims to perpetuate the very conditions which he condemned at Idaho Springs, and against which he fought so successfully. After all, perhaps, we may say that the sentimental reformer is more damaging to the cause of labor than the open enemy. The one makes the issue clear: the other veils it, and so, while Judge Owers swept the sentimental "Socialist" party in Colorado off its feet, his campaign left the Socialist Labor Party intact.

Among the camps in which the class war raged was Idaho Springs. There was little at the outset to distinguish this strike from others, until the 28th of July, 1903, when the transformer house of the Sun and Moon mine, which was being operated by non-union labor, was blown up. An Italian, one Phillip Fire, was shot in the hip by a guard, who used an explosive bullet, mangling the man frightfully. The body lay for an hour in charge of the guard, and when searched an elaborate—a rather too elaborate—array of evidence was found upon it. Union card, red-pepper "to throw the blood-hounds off the scent," etc.

ENTER, "CITIZENS' ALLIANCE."

Of course, "the union did it," and deputy sheriffs arrested the leaders, taking some from their beds. Then the Citizens' Alliance called a meeting and a mob was organized, which took fourteen men to the limits of the town, where Lafayette Hanchette, banker and leader of the mob, said:

"Never show your faces in Clear Creek county again, for, if you do, we will not be responsible for what happens to you. A very considerable element has been for hanging you men, but the conservative citizens have prevailed. They expect you to keep moving until you are out of the State."

And out into the night, leaving behind wives and families, were driven men against whom "the best citizens" failed to invoke the law, and who, when brought into court, were acquitted by a judge who cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to be a union sympathizer. The action of the Citizens' Alliance of Idaho Springs is a foretaste of what was to happen all over the State.

They didn't stay away, these union men. They returned with lawyers, and appealed for protection to Judge Frank W. Owers, who was filling the place of Judge De France, then in California. A sweeping injunction was issued against the Citizens' Alliance, and, in addition, the judge issued warrants against the rioters, and he saw to it that the court's orders were obeyed. Of course, Owers was "an anarchist and a Socialist." We have the word of people whose "respectability" is greater than their intelligence for that. Who else would fly in the face of those who rule us by manifest destiny and issue warrants against a band of criminals, drawn from the "best people"?

JUDGE OWERS' EXPOSURE OF THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

Still worse, Judge Owers put the sheriff and district attorney through a process of interrogation, in which the following points were elicited: That the district attorney had proceeded against members of the Miners' Union upon the charge of dynamiting, but had received "no official notification" as to the crime of those who had deprived innocent men of their liberty and had driven them out of town in the dead of night. Further, Mr. Thurman admitted that he, in his capacity of district attorney, had, before the executive committee of the Citizens' Alliance "sweated" a number of persons suspected of blowing up the building.

And then the sheriff was forced to admit that he had absolutely declined to protect the lives and liberty of the deported citizens, when they appealed to him.

The news of Judge Owers' action created a profound sensation, and Governor Peabody, taking the cue from his masters, insulted the court in a manner with which we have since become familiar. But the Governor had the wrong pig by the ear this time, and he came out of the argument second best. Judge Owers' answer, quoted in part below, forced the chief executive to quit his bullying tactics for a while. Peabody, veracious man, declared in an interview that the miners were "beginning to understand that they cannot violate the law. They cannot assassinate men, neither can they destroy property. Not even if they do have the protection of District Judge Owers."

OWERS' REPLY TO PEABODY.

The judge, in his reply to this outrageous insinuation, which is a deliberate and malicious libel, speaks as follows:

"In your interview you give the miners credit for 'beginning to understand that they cannot violate the law.' Do you fix the intelligence of the Idaho Springs rioters at so low a standard that you were unable to state that they, too, are 'beginning to understand,' and, if so, when will you inform them in the words used to the miners that they, too, must understand that order must be preserved, if they do not want 'the State to take a hand'?

"In your interview, you directly charge the miners of the State, as a body, with violations of the law, assassination and the destruction of property, and me, as a district judge, in protecting them in the commission of each and all of these crimes.

"The law presumes all innocent until proven guilty.

"I have not seen, and I have not heard that any miner has yet been tried, let alone convicted of any crime connected with the recent labor troubles in the State. I have not heard that any miners, either as individuals or as a union or otherwise, have openly boasted of the commission of any crime or misdemeanor, or openly avowed responsibility for, and open approval of the same in any manner, let alone by adopting and publishing resolutions approving thereof, and offering to aid and abet the same.

MOB VIOLENCE THE PRIDE OF THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

"On the other hand, it is a matter of common knowledge that in Denver, Idaho Springs and elsewhere throughout the State, an organization exists known by some such name as the 'Citizens' League,' or 'union,' which has openly assumed responsibility and boasted of its pride in the recent mob violence and outrage at Idaho Springs, and concerning which you have not so far raised your voice in condemnation or protest.

"I regret that, lacking the advantages of blood, breeding and education which are yours in so eminent a degree, I am not gifted with that deliberate sense of discrimination which enables you to distinguish between a mob led by a banker and a dance-hall proprietor, and one led by a miner, and which makes it possible for you to regard an actual trespass upon human rights with equanimity, while you look upon even a threatened invasion of property rights as, by comparison, an unpardonable sin.

"When the expelled men from Idaho Springs appealed to you to be restored to their homes, you were prompt with a denial of help, based on a technical interpretation of your duty. You advised them, with many platitudes, to appeal to the courts for redress. They asked for bread, you gave them a stone; yet they followed your advice, and when the court appealed to restored them to their homes and families, doing in two days what you dared not attempt in two weeks, you hasten with characteristic vacillation to serve your master by expressing your chagrin and disapproval of the court by publicly insulting the judge who presided, and who had the courage to perform the duty you recognized, but shirked."

We will quote no further from Judge Owers. His letter contains many interesting features, which, while true, are personal and may not be inserted here. The judge's criticisms of the Governor are true to the letter, and may be depended upon.

JUDGE DE FRANCE'S DECISION.

It was confidently expected by the members of the Citizens' Alliance that Judge De France, upon his return to the bench, would "place the dynamiters where they belonged." As a matter of fact, when the cases were tried, so contemptible was the evidence for the prosecution that the defense did not think it worth while to place a single witness on the stand, and the judge discharged the prisoners, the jury being a unit in bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

At this point I would suggest that Ray Stannard Baker or any other hack writer who may for pay give an account of the Colorado labor war, should, in common decency, make at least a note of Judge De France's decision. By the admission of Peabody and the Citizens' Alliance, the judge is not an "anarchist," yet he had the temerity to discharge men against whom no evidence had been brought.

So enraged was the district attorney at the failure to convict the union men that he entered nolle prosequis against the seventy-eight members of the Citizens' Alliance, charged with riot, as to whose guilt there was absolutely no question. In fact, they had, as Judge Owers said, boasted of the deed. This is capitalist justice.

THE WRITINGS OF GLADDEN, BAKER, AND OTHERS.

Before we close this phase of this episode, I wish to notice the work of the Rev. Washington Gladden and others who have favored us with their attentions. Baker's article, with its sneaking inferences, does not mention a number of evidences that may be advanced in favor of the miners. And the Rev. Washington Gladden? It is impossible to speak of him with the contempt that his writings inspire. One point must be touched, however, to show the reliability of this "distinguished sociologist." He speaks of the "wrecking of trains," when, as a matter of fact, the union men of the State were charged with a conspiracy to wreck one train, and the outcome of that trial was disastrous in the extreme to the cause of the mine-owners. One would judge from the writings of the "Reverend" gentleman, that train-wrecking was a daily exercise of the miners. But out upon such swine! They have wallowed so long in the mire of capitalism as to be tainted through and through with its slime. The train-wrecking episode will be treated thoroughly in our consideration of the trouble in Teller County.

THE ROUT OF THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

Immediately after their discharge by Judge De France, five of the defendants, J. E. Chandler, Foster Milburn, Ralph Sanborn, Frank Napoli and Joe Carbonetti, were re-arrested upon a charge of conspiracy. After a long delay the case came to trial and not only were the miners vindicated, but it was shown that the Citizens' Alliance did not hesitate to purchase evidence when it was not forthcoming of its own accord.

The first case was that of J. E. Chandler, and conclusive evidence was advanced to show that he was not in Idaho Springs at the time of the explosion; that the principal witness for the prosecution, William Bate, was a personal enemy of the defendant; that Baird, the detective employed by the Citizens' Alliance to find Chandler, went to California to get his man, and, seeing that he could not bring him away legally, had handcuffed Chandler and had taken him out of that State at the point of a gun. In short, the evidence advanced by the prosecution was so feeble that when the defense placed their single witness, Chandler himself, on the stand, his straightforward story demolished at a stroke the carefully bolstered-up case of the Citizens' Alliance. Judge De France found no difficulty in discharging the defendant.

THREE PECULIAR FEATURES.

Three peculiar features were brought out in this case, the first being that William Bate, the star witness for the prosecution, had been president and vice-president of the local union, and had been "induced" to inform against his former associates by the promise of immunity from arrest and the gift of a good job. As a witness Bate did not come up to the expectations of his purchasers. Secondly, Chandler showed, in his evidence, that the detective, Baird, had endeavored to bribe him to make a case against Messrs. Moyer and Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners. That was the game at which the Citizens' Alliance was playing. As a man, they cared little or nothing for Chandler; they were after the heads of his superiors. Thirdly, the prosecution endeavored to connect the death of Lyte Gregory, a notorious bully and detective, who had been shot shortly before in Denver, with the case at Idaho Springs, Gregory, having been sent in there with Baird, "to break up the strike," an elastic term. Strange to say, in another case the Citizens' Alliance endeavored to place the blame of Gregory's death on the shoulders of certain members of the United Mine Workers of America, whom he had assaulted. As a matter of fact, they failed ignominiously in both cases.

The only dubious feature in Chandler's case was the fact that, upon leaving Colorado, he had, temporarily, changed his name. His evidence cleared this up.

The next and last case was that of Foster Milburn. The jury and Judge De France found even less difficulty in turning Milburn loose than they had in the case of Chandler. This trial brought out another interesting feature. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, who could not be frightened into perjuring himself, gave evidence that killed that of the principal witness against the prisoner. For this his "friends" refused to look at him after the trial, and although he had ridden into town with them, they refused to convey him home. "I suppose," he said, "that I shall be discharged for what I have said."

The district attorney, realizing the hopelessness of proceeding with the cases, nolled the complaints against Sanborn, Napoli and Carbonetti, and so the Idaho Springs affair ended in a complete rout of the Citizens' Alliance, with its campaign of intimidation, perjury and general lawlessness.

HOW "THE BEST PEOPLE" OF COLORADO TOOK THE ROUT.

Did the "best people" of Colorado give out the results of this trial? Hardly. You may depend, had a single prisoner been convicted, that the Citizens' Alliance would have spread the news all over the land. Now we may expect to hear that Judge De France, who tried this case according to the best traditions of the bench, is an "anarchist" and other things too horrible to mention.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist," organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain.)

When the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain decided to send representatives to the International Congress at Amsterdam they had no great hope of materially affecting the decisions of that body, or of securing resolutions which were likely to advance the working-class movement at home. The records of previous Congresses were quite sufficient to dispel any such illusions. Such assemblies contain representatives from the Socialist movements of all nations, and as the voting powers of the various national delegations are equal, many strange anomalies occur. The vote of Servia, a country whose social conditions represent a chaotic blend of patriarchalism, feudalism and nascent capitalism, is capable of neutralising that of the fully developed capitalistic nation of the United States of America. Similarly, Finland can counterbalance France, and the vote of the Socialist Party of Baluchistan could cancel the vote of Great Britain, if we set aside the fact that, in the latter case, the Baluchi tribesmen are likely to have as clear a conception of the Socialist principles and tactics as the delegation which professed to represent the English Socialist movement, as lead by Messrs. Shackleton, Hardie and Hyndman. If the Congress were merely a deliberative body, existing for the purpose of exchanging opinions and experiences, little harm would be done. This, however, is not the position taken up. The Congress assumes the functions of a sort of ecumenical council, and passes resolutions which profess to be of the nature of legislation to control and direct the working-class movement throughout the entire globe. It is unnecessary to argue the fact that the opinions of any given national party on Socialist tactics are necessarily determined by its political outlook; by the stage of economic and social development which that particular country has reached. As things stand at present, the movement in the Balkan States, Baluchistan and Kamschatka can control that of England, America and France. Out of a Congress representing such an ollo podrida of different civilizations it is obvious that the decisions must be those of the backward majority. Coupled with this there is the fact that the Congress from first to last was overawed by the backward German Social Democratic party. The umbra nominis Germanici, the shadow of the Partei, hung like a black pall over the whole assembly, exercising an influence that not even the Guesdists, chafing as they were at its evil effects in their own country, dared resist. Knowing all this, the S.L.P. of Great Britain sent their delegation to gather whatever experience could be gained as to the influences at work in the Continental Socialist Movement, and to do whatever could be done towards the support of forward tendencies, saving always the honor, purity and integrity of the Party. It was also their task to bring before the delegates of other nations information as to the trickery, corruption and fraudulency of the "Labor Leaders," and of the pseudo-Labor Movement of this country. That done, the delegation had accomplished its duty. In short, our expectations were small and they were not disappointed.

Our delegation numbered five, under the leadership of Thomas Drummond, who acted as secretary. Drummond's report * * * showed how the delegation accomplished its work, first by distributing our National Report, * * * and by its contemptuous refusal to allow itself to be absorbed by, or act in common with the unholy collection of anti-socialists, pseudo-socialists, freaks and fakirs, that presumed to call itself the British Delegation. It is not our intention to go over the same ground as our Comrade Drummond, but rather to point out some of the facts to be deduced from the composition of this "British Delegation," and from its conduct. In the first place, let us glance at its personnel. The most prominent figure was Mr. Shackleton, M. P. and J.P. This man at the last election at Clithero was found so docile and "amenable to reason" by the capitalists of both parties, that, Tory constituency as it was, they permitted him to be returned to Parliament unopposed. Furthermore, their experience has taught them that this "representative of Labor" is such a "safe" man, so competent look after capitalist interests, that they have appointed him to the non-elective position of Justice of the Peace, to mete out law and order to the district. Anyone who has visited any of the Lancashire industrial towns cannot fail to have been struck by the miserable physique of their stunted size, hollow chests and brought vividly to light in the returns of the recruiting officers in Manchester District by the overwhelming percentage of cases of rejected on account of inferior physique. What is the main cause of this? The infamous system of child labor in the factory and mills. Of this infamous Shackleton is a stanch supporter and defender. When the S. D. F. and I. L. P. sat in the same delegation with this avowed anti-Socialist, they wrote themselves down as upholders of child labor and enemies of Socialism. All the platform proclamations on earth speak louder than words. Mr. Keir Hardie, the leader of the Independent Labor party, was also present, the man, who, in conjunction with his party, voted down the Socialist resolution at the London Workers' Congress Mr. Hardie came to Amsterdam almost direct from speaking in support of Mr. Robertson, his fellow member of the I. L. P., and L. C. R. candidate for North-East Lanark. This is how a Liberal politico-religious organ, "The British Weekly," of August 18th, speaks of Mr. Robertson of the Labor Representation Committee:—"Mr. Robertson is a most admirable candidate. We have read no better exposition of Liberal principles than some of his speeches. As a matter of fact the Labor members do more for the objects Liberalism than many of the orthodox profession, and we should rejoice to see their numbers augmented." "They repudiate the name Liberal, but they do not repudiate the thing Liberalism. There is not much in a name." Mr. Hodge was also present, an anti-Socialist, who openly confesses that he left the Liberal party and joined the L. R. C. because he was unable to induce the former body to nominate him as candidate. The S. D. F. ranks contained Mr. Dadabhai Maoroji, Liberal candidate for Parliament. There were present also men who only a few weeks before had appeared on a Liberal election platform, and spoke in support of Free Trade capitalism. There, too, was Mr. P. (the initial at least is a fixed quantity) Curran, who is running as a "Labor" candidate because, as he explained, the name "Labor" catches the votes of both Liberal and Tory workingmen; Mr. Will Thorne, who, for similar reasons (and with the consent of the S. D. F.), has sacrificed the name of Socialist and has also become a "Labor" candidate; Mr. Ben Tillet, the emigration tout and late agent of the Queensland Government. At previous Congresses the S. D. F. delegates have been in the majority, not by any means on account of their membership, but on account of their desire to enjoy a brief spell of publicity beneath the limelight of the International platform. On this occasion, however, the Fabians, Labor Representation Committee and Independent Labor Party far outnumbered them, and they were compelled from the beginning to eat humble pie. The parties ranged themselves up at the first meeting of the "National" Commission, and the substance of the demands of the I. L. P., L. R. C. and Fabian majority, as a condition of common action with the S. D. F. minority, may be summed up in one peremptory command, "Surrender." The surrender of the S. D. F. was prompt and complete. The majority ruled them remorselessly, and the subject minority accepted their ruling meekly. Mr. Harry Quelch stood, metaphorically speaking, in penitent's garb of white, with a candle in his hand, and submissively recanted all his heresies anent the L. R. C., and on behalf of the S. D. F. gave it his complete sanction and approval. One of the most amusing incidents in their commission meetings was the farcical discussion on the Class War. That a meeting professing to represent English workers should, at this time of day, gravely and owlishly discuss the question of the existence of the class struggle, is quite on a par with the famous Baldwinsville War Meeting, as described by Artemus Ward. After the Civil War had been in process for many months, and the famous Confederate leader had more than once defeated the Government troops, this meeting passed a resolution containing as its introductory clause:—"Whereas, This meeting is of opinion that Stonewall Jackson is in sympathy with the Secession Movement." The Class Struggle is not a theory or a dogma, it is a fact, and a fact, too, which determines our policy, conduct and tactics. The I. L. P. charged the S. D. F. with using it as a phrase, a dogma, or shibboleth. The charge is perfectly true. With them the Class War is just that and nothing more, and all their press and platform repetition of the phrase will not cleanse the party that in the political and economic fields ranges itself on the side of capital by allying itself with capital's agents or refraining from attacking them.

But let us leave the "English" Delegation, and consider the work of the Congress as whole. One pre-eminent task was before them, namely, to undo the harm done at the Paris Congress. At Paris in 1900 the infamous Kautsky Resolution had given four years of International sanction to the reformists and job-hunters. Not only Millerand, but every middle class intriguer in the working class movement throughout the world has been strengthened, fortified and emboldened by it. The result had everywhere been deplorable, and it was absolutely imperative that the Amsterdam Congress should do something to retrieve the evil brought about by the Paris Congress. The one honest and straightforward method was to repeal the Kautsky Resolution. That was the position taken up by our Comrade De Leon—but the German Social Democracy would not bring itself to admit the blunder committed by its "savant" Kautsky and supported by its delegation. Consequently, the feeble and contradictory Dresden resolutions was brought forward—a resolution which repudiates all the compromise, corruption and opportunism sanctioned by the Kautsky Resolution and then in its final clause confirms this resolution! All this matter was fought out in the Commission on Tactics. This was the real Congress. It sat for four days, and while it was sitting the Congress was deserted, much to the disgust of the Hyndmans, Hilquits and other stagestrutters, who were left without an audience. Indeed, the "British Delegation" showed how little it realized the importance of this Commission by sending as its delegates to it the empty, blatant, brazen Macdonald, and the convictionless, halting, hesitating, windshaken reed, Bax. The Dresden Resolution was ultimately carried, in spite of the able opposition of Jaures, and may be said to be better than nothing. It has given the "Ministerials" their deathblow, so far as their connection with the Socialist Movement is concerned. Jaures, hopelessly wrong as his position was, made a brave show before the Congress, and in the course of an eloquent speech delivered a fine slashing blow at his German critics. He exposed their lack of political influence and the feebleness of their political activity in spite of their eighty members in the Reichstag and

(Continued on page 3.)

PACIFIC COAST LABOR

Continues to Strike, Boycott, and Go Into Capitalist Politics.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1.—October finds San Francisco comparatively quiet after the bustle and confusion of last month. The number of boycotts has diminished very perceptibly. The Cooks and Waiters still hold out, however, Johnson's restaurant being as strongly picketed as ever; and in spite of the published report of the settlement of the stablemen's strike, several stables are still under the ban. This trouble has been given new impetus by the acquittal by the jury (per order Citizens' Alliance) of the non-union man who killed a union stable man in a street fight last April. New labor trouble is brewing in another direction, too, for the Boss Butchers' Association is holding meetings with a view to declaring for the "open shop."

But the great Cloak and Suit House boycott, the lone, time-worn Drug Store picket, and several lesser union manifestations have silently disappeared. It is not known just how they were disposed of. Perhaps the recent boycott decision of the Superior Court frightened them away. Possibly the approach of the election had something to do with the matter, for the time of handshaking and goodfellowship with the workingman has now arrived.

The great influx of visitors to California which occurred last month may also have aided in quieting the voice of Labor; for the workingmen of California are patriotic citizens and very careful of the credit of their State.

During the past month this city was also honored by visits from Father McGrady, whose meeting has already been reported in The People, and from Debs.

The political conventions, however, were the principal events of the month. They all passed off very quietly. The United Labor Party local convention was a real love-feast of which Mayor Schmitz was the master. A few quotations from their platform serve instead of comment:

"We declare that the U. L. P. is not a class party and does not intend to establish a class government."

"We favor the peaceful settlement of all differences between employer and employe and the arbitration of 'all industrial disputes so far as the same may be just and practicable."

"We pledge our nominees for the Legislature to favor such changes in the school laws as will prevent the teaching of white and Mongolian children in the same school rooms of our schools."

Wynn lost the nomination in the fifth congressional district, but Livernash was re-nominated in the fourth. This nomination was promptly responded to in the Unions by the formation of an "Anti-Livernash Club." A banner bearing the words: "Union Men's Anti-Livernash Club" is hung out in front of their headquarters.

The aristocratic faction was beaten in the Socialist Party convention. The bogus Socialists seem to have some powerful friends among the California politicians. In Los Angeles where, owing to their fusion with the United Labor Party they put up no ticket at all last year, they have been given the standing of a political party. And in those congressional districts where they did not poll the required three per cent. at the last election, they are granted a place on the ballot, although the State Registrar had previously informed the officials of said bogus S. P. that they were not entitled to recognition. Just what form of future fusion this bodes or whether it is only a Republican trick to take away votes from the Democrats, remains to be seen.

The Socialist Labor Party is in no way discomposed by this new phase of capitalist politics. It is increasing in strength throughout the State and will put up tickets in those districts where the "powers that be" can find no possible excuse for excluding it.

WELCOME, "DER ARBEITER"!

To-day will witness the first issue of a new weekly S. L. P. paper, "Der Arbeiter." "Der Arbeiter" will appear in Yiddish. It comes in response to the urgent demand for a clean, honest Socialist paper on the East Side in Yiddish, where, ever since the death of its valiant predecessor, "Das Abendblatt," several shameless publications, professing to be Socialist, have been disgracing Socialism, and dragging its fair name in the mire of bourgeois political and intellectual corruption. The fact that many of the comrades who manned "Das Abendblatt" are also in charge of "Der Arbeiter," gives promise of a vigorous and effectual attack on this infamy. "Der Arbeiter" has a big work to do. Eevry comrade and every section capable of lending aid among the Jewish proletariat, should take hold. The result can only prove beneficial to our party, our principles and our class—the great working class, Gentile as well as Jew.

CAUGHT AGAIN

Carroll D. Wright Exposed Once More—A Machinist on Wages.

The following interesting letter appears in the October "Machinists' Journal," under the heading:

"IS CARROLL D. RIGHT OR IS CARROLL D. WRONG?

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

"The 24,000 Philadelphia machinists of whom 8,000 have been idle for a year, are unwilling to take seriously the Washington political statistician, Carroll D. Wright, who reports a 16 per cent. increase in wages in the last year.

On some pages of the machinsts' diary the 16 per cent. increase is really marked down as a fact, these pages have been buried under volumes reporting nothing but heavy reductions, which, without considering suspensions and enforced idleness, have brought the machinists' average earning capacity of $15 a week five years ago down to $13.80 a week to-day.

"The average earning capacity of the 24,000 machinists in this city is to-day between 18 and 27 cents an hour; the general average is about 23 cents an hour. The average working day is ten hours, fixing the average weekly wage at $13.80. This is a reduction of 8 per cent. of our average wage of $15 five years ago. We have had increases in some departments, even 16 per cent. increases, but they have been more than counteracted by heavier reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent. in other departments where the great majority works.

"As a general average for all departments the 8 per cent. reduction is a close calculation. In this estimate we consider, however, only the average wages that the average machinist can earn a week when he works a week. Estimated for a whole year we must consider that 8,000 men have been idle in that year. This is one-third, or 33 1-3, per cent. to be deducted from $13.80, the wage we could have earned, and we have left $9.20 as the average wage we really did earn. This $9.20 is a reduction of 38 2-3 per cent from our average of $15 five years ago.

"About the increase in cost of living there seems to be no argument except as to the exact amount of the increase. I have no figures of my own, and must therefore accept the official 15 per cent. increase as a minimum at least. It is evident that our 38 2-3 per cent. reduction in wages makes it no easier for us to meet even a 15 per cent. increase in the cost of living.

"The year has been poor for machinists, and the outlook is still poorer. I say for machinists, not for the industries, for I believe it has been a very fair year for them. Trust methods of concentration, lack of organization along trades union lines, and specialization have ruined our trade, while despite the seemingly paradoxical statement, our infant industries have grown fat on hard times. The explanation is simple. Under the concentrated regime of a merged industry each workshop in the trust knows exactly how much it will be privileged to do in the year. Their inventive and mechanical skill is set to specializing the years' work for the workshop. Specializing is only another word for giving as large as possible a share of the work to the unskilled workmen and as small as possible a parcel to the skilled craftsmen. The more skilled and higher paid a man is the less he finds left for him to do after the work has passed through the hands of the less skilled, less paid and entirely unskilled workmen.

"To the skilled mechanic less work means less time, and, as he is paid by the hour, it means less wages even though his wages have nominally been increased. The machinists' trade, to-day is like a large board divided into rapidly diminishing spaces representing the different scales of wages, the smallest space for the highest wages and the largest space for the smallest wages. On the last narrow, little strip stands the real machinist still using his full skill. Next to him, on a small space, too, stands also a real machinist who has accepted the unavoidable and consented to use only half his tools. All the rest of the board is occupied by unskilled, unpaid machine slaves, handy-men or "specialists," if you please—twining a crank or a lever.

"With the minimum of work left for the real machinist his working hours have not been shortened. The Philadelphia machinist is still at the bench ten hours a day, the work passes quicker through his hands to completion, production is faster, and after eight months the year's work is done. With nothing more to be done the machinist and the unskilled men who are crowding him, suffer idleness together. Then we have hard times, but with twelve months' work done in eight months for reduced wages the industries have made a net gain. Harry C. Rein."

ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, October 15, East Jersey and Broad streets. Speaker, Julius Eck.

DEBS IN 'FRISCO

Makes Speech That Causes Query, Why This Love for the Democrats?

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29.—On the evening of September 24, Debs, the presidential candidate of the party of compromise, the Socialist party, spoke in San Francisco. For many weeks the faithful of Oakland and 'Frisco have been busy advertising this meeting and, no doubt, it was the hope of the managers to rake in some coin, otherwise it is hard to comprehend why he should appear in an old ramshacle absolutely unfit for an auditorium, but dedicated to prize fighting. An admission of 10 and 25 cents was charged.

After being introduced, Debs started in on the development of society and it sounded, for a few minutes, as if we were to have a scientific lecture on the cause and effect of class struggles in the history of the world. But, as if by magic, before one could realize how the scene changed, it turned into a roast of the Republican and Democratic politicians.

Debs talked for over two and a half hours, said some of the things two to three times, made some people good and tired and others highly elated; and showed himself thoroughly—so there could not be any disappointment—by all the time walking around and around the elevated arena. He devoted a good deal of time to conditions and struck the sentimental cord to the extreme, no doubt, in hope of catching the sentimentalists; but he ought not to mix this up with phrases about revolution, for it takes sterner stuff and stronger metal to make a revolutionist.

On the subject of war, Debs was particularly "eloquent", sending cold shivers down the backs of weak nerves by a highstrung description of a battlefield and its horrors, declaring, of course, that with the triumph of his party all such scenes could be at an end forever.

We could not help thinking of the Paris Commune. We thought of the danger of a weak befuddled, middle-class-ridden organization stirring up a semi-revolutionary sentiment without directing and controlling that sentiment in a thorough organization. We thought, if Debs really had the horrors he described of "a bullet boring into the quivering flesh!" he ought to think twice before playing with such combustables as revolutionary ideas without the slightest idea of a revolutionary organization, hence, making the working class a target for tue fiendish capitalist.

But the part of Mr. Debs' speech that set us thinking was the roast of the political parties. Why did he roast the Republicans so very much more severely than the Democrats? Did it not use to be rather the other way. Where the Social Democratic party has been a Republican stool-pigeon, like in Wisconsin, have they not been in the habit of being rather hard on the Democrats, in order to catch their votes?

As said, it set us a-thinking. We looked for a clue and perhaps we got it.

In closing about the Democrats, Debs said that there was no longer a Democratic party. It had been swallowed by Belmont and Standard Oil. Genuine Democrats could not vote for that. The only party a true Democrat could vote for was the Social Democratic party.

We bethought us then that we had in our possession a copy of the Chicago "Socialist" of July 16, 1904, with an article, in extra large type, on the front page, with the caption: "What Will They Do."

By "They" the Democrats are meant. The article goes on to tell how the Democratic convention was captured by Standard Oil. What will the Democrats do? Bryan and Hearst are passed up as bad jobs.

"But how about the others? How about Darrow, George Fred Williams, Willis J. Abbott, Eltweed Pomeroy and Tom Johnson?

"These men have told us oer and o'er of their love for labor, of their undying hatred of capitalism, and of the "Socialist" principles; . . . if these men, and the vast multitude whose acceptance of their leadership gives these few individuals their prominence, come with a willingness to study and learn of the Socialist philosophy and to dedicate themselves to the work of overthrowing the system that is crushing the workers, controlling politics, dominating governments and perpetrating and perpetuating the industrial hell of to-day, then they will find a welcome in the ranks of the Socialist party."

We ask: What does it mean? Does it mean that the silly Kangaroo now sees Debs million votes recruited by the Democratic professional politicians?

Militant.

NEWARK ITALIAN MEETING.

Ivo Baldelli will speak in Italian at Seventh avenue and Garside street, Newark, on Saturday evening, October 15, at 8 p. m.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

WAGES AND PRICES

For Railway Employes—Some Interesting Figures.

[From New Rochelle, N. Y., "Press-News"]

Every railway corporation in the United States is compelled by law to report to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington the aggregate number of days worked during the year by all its employes and all those belonging to each class and the precise sums paid in wages to all employes and to each class. From these data the Commission's statistician figures averages of daily wages which represent every workman employed during the year and every dollar paid in wages. The number of employes at the time the Commission's last report was rendered was 1,312,537. This is more than seven times the number in the 3,429 selected establishments and the 519 unrepresentative occupations used by the Bureau of Labor as the basis of the estimates which purport to show an advance in wages of 16.3 per cent. over the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899.

The following table shows the average wages for each class of railway employes in 1903, the average for the years from 1892 to 1899 (statistics for 1890 and 1891 are not available), and the increase, if any, over the averages of the eight year period:

	Average daily wages.		
Classes of Emp.	1892 to 1899.	1903	Increase (per cent. of 1892 to 1899)
Station agents	$1.76	$1.87	6.2
Other station men	1.63	1.64	.6
Enginemen	3.67	4.01	9.3
Firemen	2.06	2.28	10.7
Conductors	3.08	3.38	9.7
Other trainmen	1.91	2.17	13.6
Machnists	2.26	2.50	10.6
Carpenters	2.04	2.19	7.4
Other shopmen	1.71	1.86	8.8
Section foremen	1.71	1.78	4.1
Other trackmen	1.18	1.31	11.0
Switch tender, crossing tenders and watchmen	1.76	1.76	....
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.93	2.08	7.8
Employes—account floating equipment	1.93	2.11	9.3
All other employes and laborers	1.66	1.77	6.6
All emp., averages	$2.02	$2.18	7.9

The table shows that the average daily wages of all classes of railway employes has increased barely eight per cent. Even the Bureau of Labor was forced to admit that the retail prices of 1903 were, on the average, 10.3 per cent. higher than those of 1890 to 1899. Bulletin No. 53 of the Bureau shows that the following articles have advanced more than eight per cent., and hence more than the wages of railway employes.

Articles	Advance, P. C.
Beans, dry	18.1
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews	13.1
Beef, fresh, steaks	12.9
Butter	10.8
Fish, salt	8.4
Cheese	9.4
Chickens	18.5
Cornmeal	20.7
Eggs	25.3
Fish, salt	8.8
Lard	26.7
Mutton and lamb	12.6
Pork, fresh	27.0
Pork, salt, bacon	30.8
Pork, salt, dry or picked	20.0
Pork, salt, ham	21.3
Potatoes, Irish	14.8
Veal	14.9

The earnings of a day's labor in railway employment would purchase less of every one of the articles in the foregoing list in 1903 than would the slightly lower wages of 1892 to 1899 at the very much lower prices of the last decade. In order to know what real wages are, it is necessary to find out what the money received as wages will buy. An advance in the amount of money received is accompanied by a general advance in prices, which is proportionately greater and leaves the workingman in a worse position than before. The foregoing shows the decrease in real wages as applied to the purchase of articles of food. Bulletin No. 51 of the Bureau of Labor shows that, on the basis of wholesale prices, the advance in the cost of the following classes of commodities has so far exceeded the slight rise in the wages of railway labor (as measured in money) that the purchasing power of a day's work has decreased.

Of farm products the day's work of an average railway employe will now purchase but 90.8 per cent, of what a similar day's work would buy in 1892-1899; of fuel and lighting materials, but 72.3 per cent.; of metals and implements, but 91.8 per cent.; of lumber and building materials, but 88.9 per cent.; of drugs and chemicals, but 95.8 per cent.; of housefurnishing goods, but 95.5 per cent., and of miscellaneous commodities, but 95 per cent. The average loss in purchasing power with regard to all classes of commodities, as shown by the official statistics, is precisely five per cent.

BAY STATE OUTLOOK

Reported Promising by Gubernatorial Candidate, Michael T. Berry.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 5.—To the members of the party in Massachusetts and the intelligent working class of the land, who look to the S. L. P. to emancipate our class from the exploitation of capitalism, I can send the message of good cheer, a report of progress from Western Massachusetts, so to speak. After leaving Springfield, I went to Holyoke, and held a meeting which was a good one in point of attendance. I found the section in good shape. Comrade Ruther, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is constantly on the hustle, along with the other active comrades, to swell the circulation of the Weekly People, and they'll do it, too. Not alone has that been done but Ruther tells me that he has sold about 125 copies of "Woman Under Socialism," since that work came out, to say nothing of the pamphlets that have been sold.

From Holyoke, I went to Pittsfield, where I held a good meeting to-night. The audience listened attentively, while I showed them the status of the working class under capitalism. I sold four copies of "What Means This Strike," and got one yearly subscription for the Weekly People.

After the meeting was over I got eleven of the old time members of Section Pittsfield together and re-organized them. This section, like many others which are located in isolated places, had practically dwindled to a mere nothing; but from now on good work can be expected from them, as the members stand ready to render such aid and do such work as may be needed to advance the cause of the Social Revolution.

There is one thing that I have noticed in all the places that I have visited so far, and I desire to draw the attention of the Massachusetts S. L. P. to it. It is this: That scientific flank movement of capitalism, the bogus Socialist Kangaroos, are on the rocks all over the State. They are in the fix of Humpty Dumpty in the nursery rhyme.

"All the king's horses and all the king's men, cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again."

They are broken up, hopelessly rent into factions to such an extent that they can never again get 40,000 votes in the Bay State.

The death of McCartney, and the defeat of the "armory builder," Carey, has saddened their hearts, and that graveyard of the political queer and freak Democratic party, opens to receive them, and it will get them as soon as "350" Tobin's friend, Bill Douglas of Brockton, is nominated for Governor by the Democrats.

Already he has set the "labor lieutenants" to work. Harry J. Skeffington, "Honest Harry," who has sold everything from rugs, which never came to the working class, as well as Sam Ross, the Republican labor skate of New Bedford, are on "350's" staff, all of which means that the last resting place of the ash barrel of Massachusetts politics—Plymouth county—is to be swept clean of the bogus outfit.

Nowhere, not even in Springfield, the erstwhile home of one of their national committees, can I find a semblance of an organization.

With the bogus Socialist Kangaroos broken, with the working class onto the "Gold Dust Twins," Alton, the silent, and Teddy, the Terrible, the S. L. P. can make progress if the rank and file will seize the golden opportunity and work to spread the sound doctrines of the S. L. P.

Comrades ,you can all do something. If you cannot speak, you can get subs for the press, or distribute literature, or collect funds for the party. You can fit in somewhere, and do something.

The workingmen of the State are hungry for sound information. They will listen, and they will read, but they wont come to you; you must go to them. So go, and victory is ours.

The S. L. P. is the only party in the State that is making an honest effort to educate and organize the working class in this campaign and the workingmen are feeling it. So, from now to November 8, fall to and hustle to reach as many of our class with the words of hope as you can reach. There is no excuses that will excuse; it is your duty, do it and if you do the face of affairs will be changed when the battle of the ballots will have ended on November 8.

In the words of Comrade Bohn: "May your roof fall in" if you fail to do your duty.

Michael T. Berry.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2.)

their 3,000,000 vote. Even his "friend and comrade," Hyndman, and the organizations represented in the "British Delegation" received a sharp cut from the French orator. He stated with perfect truth and perfect accuracy (smiling contemptuously at Hyndman's interruptions), that the failure of these organizations was due to the fact that they had never got into touch with the working class of their country.

Meanwhile the work of the S. L. P. continues, congress or no congress. One good thing, however, has eventuated from the Amsterdam gathering. It has brought clearly to light the essential sameness (we will not call it unity) of the S. D. F., L. R. C., I. L. P. and Fabians. Indeed, it is to the votes of the latter that Hyndman owes his position in the Bureau. If one or two Fabian votes had changed Shackleton would have unseated him. Frankly, we are sorry Shackleton was not appointed. He is less pretentious, less hypocritical, and quite as good a Socialist as Mr. Hyndman. His election might have had the effect of bringing before the notice of our continental comrades the evil tendencies and foul products of the British "Labor" movement with which they are coquetting. In any case, we may know that there is as little difference between the S. D. F. and the L. R. C. as there is between the L. R. C. and the Liberals—that is, none at all. This simplifies matters. All alike are, consciously or unconsciously, the tools of capital, the misleaders of the working class.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, October 8, the following amounts:

A. C. Fisher, New Haven, Conn.	$1.00
Ivor Larsen, Libon, N. Dak.	3.00
Mass. S. E. C., a|c list 182 (Ruther, Holyoke)	2.00
Conn. S. E. C., c|c lists (Kensington)	10.00
Conn. S. E. C. (Y. Z., New London)	1.00
Ill. S. E. C., 1|2 on list 80 (French Village)	1.87
Ill. S. E. C., 1|2 on list 571 (Divernon)	1.63
M. Jassinowsky, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Section Butte, Mont., donation	100.00
Section Butte, Mont., a|c list 477.	3.00
Mass. S. E. C., a|c lists 177 and 178 (Salem)	5.41
Sam Schwartzman, New York	2.00
Ill. S. E. C., 1|2 on list 82 (Peru)	4.50
Ill. S. E. C., 1|2 on list 83 (Jackson ville)	3.00
J. J. Murphy, New London, Conn.	.50
Adolph Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash.	2.50
Calif. S. E. C., 1|2 on lists 13 and 16	7.00
Texas S. E. C., 1|2 on list 414, $2.62½; 1|2 on list 416, $2.27 1|2; 1|2 on list 417, $7.90; 1|2 a|c list 415, $1.25—all from San Antonio	14.05
Total	$153.46
Previously acknowledged	439.82
Grand total	$593.28

Henry Kuhn, National Sec'y.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

The people have begun to suspect that one particular form of past misgovernment has been, that their masters have set them to do all the work, and have themselves taken all the wages. In a word, that what was called governing them meant only wearing only fine clothes and living on good fare at their expense. And I am sorry to say that the people are quite right in this opinion also........and as the luminous public mind becomes gradually cognizant of these facts it will assuredly not suffer things to be altogether arranged that way any more, and the devising of other ways will be an agitating business, especially because the first impression of the intelligent populace is, that whereas in the dark ages half the nation lived idle, in the bright ages to become the whole of it may.—Ruskin.

KNIVES UP THEIR SLEEVES, BOTH.

The New York "Evening Post" is a supporter of Parker. Its particular objection to Roosevelt is his defiance of law and general "lawless mind." To read that paper's steady flow of anti-Roosevelt editorials one might imagine that what Parker has up his sleeves is a collection of Bibles and hymn books, and that, as to the "Evening Post" itself, it is a close second to the Prince of Peace. Thus, at any rate, would the unsophisticated reader opine, forgetful, or perhaps even ignorant of the fact that it was that very "Evening Post" that coined the phrase of the "rifle-diet" for the workers whenever they dared to disturb the "realms" of the railroad companies. But true to the saying that ducks will tend to the water and goats to the mountain, the "Evening Post" is just blossoming into luxuriantly headed special correspondent reports from Colorado on Adj.-Gen. Sherman Bell; and what is more to the point it is publishing the facts concerning that brigand unblushingly, with unblushing praise.

Of the many instances quoted in that special correspondence, going to show the Rooseveldian bandit spirit of Sherman Bell and the mine-owners, we shall just quote two. Sherman Bell has the floor; he is detailing the "jobs" he did:

"The gang I was after tried to give me trouble. They began getting out habeas corpus papers. I stood it a little while; then I said to a couple of the district judges: 'See here! We've had too much habeas corpus. Now, you'd better go a little slow on such monkey business, or you may wake up some morning in the bull-pen yourselves!' That settled things down for a while."

Could Roosevelt, the swash-buckler despised of the monstrously moral "Evening Post," show greater contempt for "law" and "precedents" and "civilization" than this Bell, who, sword in hand, terms the acts of judges "monkey business," and threatens them with the bull-pen if they do not desist?

"But," is the answer implied in the Parkerite "Evening Post's" headlines, "these judges were the accomplices of the miners, and these miners were a gang of riotous murderers, they were all assassins in conspiracy." Very well, now let Sherman Bell himself again speak through the applauding columns of the Parkerite "Evening Post":

"Lots of those other miners you hear about being deported, weren't really deported—they deported themselves. THEY CONCLUDED TO GO IN A CAR INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR A COFFIN. Some of 'em walked—they were in too much of a hurry to wait for a train. They were a badly scared lot, I tell you. IF THE MINE-OWNERS HAD GOT AT THEM, WHEN I STOPPED IT, THERE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN A FEDERATION MAN LEFT TO TELL THE STORY."

Who, then, were the actual "riotous murderers," "assassins in conspiracy"? According to that very passage by Bell himself, it was the mine-owners—a fact that every sane man knew before, and every decent man had before stated.

So that is the hero of the "Evening Post"? Give a scamp rope and he will hang himself. The rope enjoyed by the "Evening Post" has hanged it, its false pretences, and its party.

Parker or Roosevelt, Roosevelt or Parker—either and both carry but knives up their sleeves for the working class. They may call each other names, as the "Evening Post" is now calling Roosevelt, but that only happens when they tread on the corns of each other's particular interests. The Panama Canal is against certain railroad interests that own the "Evening Post," hence its rage at the unquestionable lawlessness of Roosevelt's conduct towards Colombia; but the mine-workers of Colorado have in turn interfered with these railroad interests, and, presto, the "Evening Post" has only plaudits for the ruffian who rides rough-shod over Colorado law as so much "monkey business."

The Democratic and Republican parties—capitalists both—must be hammered out of existence with the Uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party to the this year tune of—"Corregan and Cox!"

HAPPY RHODE ISLAND WORKERS!

Charles H. Corregan, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, addressing recently a mass meeting of workingmen in Rhode Island spoke of how the earnings of the working class had declined. His speech made a profound impression. Since then statistical figures partly drawn from capitalist sources, and partly from labor sources have gone to confirm Corregan's words. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the figures for railway employes.

The points to bear in mind are few and obvious.

The cash a workingman receives in wages is no criterion of improved conditions, even if the cash for a day's work be larger than before. It is no criterion because:—

First, the day's wages may be $2 at a certain time when the man worked 300 days in the year. His earnings then were $600. Say his wages rise to $3 a day but he is out of work 200 days. His earnings would then be only $300, that is one half less than it was when the wage scale was only $2.

Second, a workman's earnings may be higher now than it was before, but if the price of the necessaries of life has gone even higher, his actual earnings would represent less because he can buy less with them. A $2 wage is better than a $3 wage if at the time of the $3 wage you can buy only as much as $1.75 bought before.

Third, if both the periods of enforced idleness and the dearness of goods have increased the worker's state is still worse, even in cases of nominal rises.

Fourth, if the periods of enforced idleness and the dearness of goods have increased and wages have, besides that gone down, then the worker is soaked from both sides.

All these figures, bearing on the question from all sides are requisite to form an opinion. Any one set of figures is not enough. In these columns the full set—both earnings and prices of goods, etc.—have been and are being published right along for the several trades. From them it is obvious that the workingman's case falls, at least, within one of the above four categories; in many cases it falls within the two of the above categories; in a large number of cases he is stuck deep in the hell of the fourth!—Such is the condition that the workingman is in.

But now comes the Providence "Evening Bulletin", and quoting only the one sided, even so false figures of Carroll D. Wright, announces to the Rhode Island workers that Corregan lied, and that they are prosperous, wages soaring up!

Happy Rhode Island workers! What a happiness it must be when the purchasing power of their dollar is sinking, and when in even step the total of their yearly earnings is decreasing;—what a happiness it must be when they are pinching themselves ever more, when their wives find it ever harder to run the household, when their children are ever more ragged and prospectless;—what a happiness it must be to them when hunger gnaws at their ill-fed entrails;—what a happiness theirs, under such conditions, to be blessed with an "Evening Bulletin" who tells them it is all a lie and that they are on highway to luxury!

Next November the fact will be recorded whether statistics can take the place of food; whether a stone will do the work of bread in the stomach. The fact, in short, will be recorded whether the Rhode Island workers, for that matter, the workers of all the other states, choose to tread the path that leads to the happiness of the grave, or that that leads to the happiness of the Socialist Republic. There is no other alternative. In that sense, indeed, the Rhode Island workers, and all others with them, are a happy lot.

A TRUTHFUL MIRROR.

The financial and railway columns of the Republican-Democratic capitalist press are cheering up the railway stockholders by quoting "a well known railway official" as stating:

"Net earnings can be increased in two ways; either by larger gross income or a REDUCTION IN OPERATING EXPENSES. In my opinion, net earnings will be increased along BOTH LINES.

"With a reduction in the cost of materials and fuel, the cost of labor was the blank wall for railway officials. THE WHOLESALE REDUCTION IN FORCES and the better spirit created by the lessons learned from THE BEEF AND THE PULLMAN STRIKES have reduced the cost of labor—not in what we actually pay, but in what we receive from the men in the way of work. In my opinion ON AN AVERAGE, TWO OF OUR EMPLOYES ARE NOW ACCOMPLISHING AS MUCH TO-DAY AS THREE MEN DID AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR, when we had more freight than could be handled promptly."

This must certainly be cheering to the capitalist class.

But how about the workingmen in all the other industries? They will see their own lineaments in the mirror that reflects the lineaments of their fellow wage slaves on the railroads. Two men doing the work of three; these sweating their very marrow for a pittance; and shoals upon shoals out of work, whose work is squeezed out of those kept in employ! A beautiful picture that must delight the plundering capitalist! A luminous picture that tells the workers where the wealth comes from that keeps American heiresses in Europe, while the wives and daughters of the producers of that wealth must gnaw at home on a bone! A flash light that tells both where the floods of corruption money comes from to buy voters, and what the purpose thereof is!

It is all to be seen there!

Whoever likes that, let him not bother about whether to pick out Parker or Roosevelt—either candidate's party will keep up the picture so long as the sweated and plundered physique of the workers will endure. But those who do not like the picture and know how to shatter it, they will line up on election day under the folds of the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, and vote for Corregan and Cox.

ONE MORE HOLE THROUGH THE SIEVE.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held, in the case of The Phoenix Bridge Company vs. Castleberry, that the rule as to the duty of the employer in respect of providing the employe a safe place to work was not applicable to a case where an employe was injured by reason of defects in or insufficiency of a temporary structure, such as a scaffolding or framework for supporting heavy materials, which were appliances or instrumentalities by means of which the work was to be done. In this case the bridge company sent some men under a foreman to make repairs on a railroad bridge. In replacing certain old parts with heavy steel girders, it was necessary to construct on the spot wooden frames to support the weight of the girders while they were being put in place. These frames were made by the workmen as an incident to the work. Owing to some defect in one of the frames, a girder fell and killed one of the workmen. The court held that in the absence of evidence that the materials furnished by the company were not in all respects suitable and sufficient to make a safe structure, it was not liable for the negligence of the foreman either in the construction of the frame or in failing to inspect it on the day of the accident.

There goes another hole into the Employers' Liability Act.

Much praised by the Republican-Democratic capitalists; held up by their lieutenants in the camp of Labor, the labor fakirs, as a great conquest of Labor over the capitalist class; pointed at with pride by the rapscalion politicians as an evidence of there being no class war, and of the utter uselessness of a Socialist Labor political party of class-conscious workingmen;—in short, glorified by all the dupers of the working class and the duped, the Employers' Liability Act has had so many holes knocked into it that it has long resembled a coarse grain sieve, until now it will hold nothing. A custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, the Act is a monumental evidence, partly of capitalist chicanery, partly of bourgeois visionariness, partly of labor fakir mixed ignorance and turpitude, and all over of the correctness of the Socialist principle that where the classes exist the Law means just that, and nothing else, which the ruling class chooses it shall mean. The class that rules interprets the Law, it ever interprets the same to its advantage.

The economic system that preserves class conditions breeds tyranny with its train of immorality and of suffering for the toiler. Only an economic system that removes the props of class conditions can obviate the triple-headed evil. The widow of the deceased workingman, just non-suited by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, now feeds on the bitter fruit that thousands upon thousands of slaughtered workingmen's relicts, and thousands upon thousands of mutilated workingmen have themselves nurtured into being—the fruit of disappointment. The workingmen's votes upheld the capitalist system. The tree they themselves watered has given shelter to their plunderers only. Their mutilated bodies and their mutilated families are cast off.

And will continue to be cast off until—

The Hand with the Hammer, the Arm
 uplifted,
Will shatter the throne of the Capital
 King.

FICTION AND FACT.

Another, this time a colored statistical sheet, issued by the Republican campaign committee, tells of tremendous advances in wages in specified industries. One of these is the machinists. Their wage is said to be twenty-seven cents an hour in 1903—an increase of two and one-half cents since 1893.—Such is the fiction. Now for the fact.

The "Machinists' Monthly Journal" for this month has a signed article from Philadelphia on the machinists' wages in that city. It contains the following passage:

"On some pages of the machinists' diary the sixteen per cent [claimed for them by Carroll D. Wright] increase is really marked down as a fact, but these pages have been buried under volumes reporting nothing but heavy reductions, which, without considering suspensions and enforced idleness, have brought the machinists' average earning capacity of $15 a week, five years ago, down to $13.80 a week to-day.

"The average earning capacity of the 24,000 machinists in this city [Philadelphia] is to-day between eighteen and twenty-seven cents an hour; the general average is about twenty-three cents an hour. The average working day is ten hours, fixing the average weekly wage at $13.80. This is a reduction of eight per cent. from our average wage of $15 five years ago. We have had increases in some departments, even sixteen per cent. increases, but they have been more than counteracted by heavier reductions of from twenty to thirty per cent. in other departments where the great majority works.

"As a general average for all departments the eight per cent. reduction is a close calculation. In this estimate we consider, however, only the average wages that the average machinist can earn a week WHEN HE WORKS A WEEK. Estimated for the whole year we must consider that 8,000 men have been idle in that year. This is one-third or thirty-three and one-third per cent. to be deducted from $13.80, the wage we could have earned, and we have left $9.20 as the average wage we really did earn. This $9.20 IS A REDUCTION OF THIRTY-EIGHT AND TWO-THIRD PER CENT. from our average of $15 five years ago."—Such is the fact.

We need quote no further. The writer of the article proceeds to show how prices have in the meantime increased, thereby lowering still further the machinists' wages.

Whoever is stuffable with Carroll D. Wright's fictions of higher wages; whoever can fill his stomach with what we may call Carroll D. Wright's hollow potatoes will have his fill by voting the Democratic or the Republican ticket, for the benefit of both of whom Carroll D. Wright raises, non-partisanly, a large crop of such hollow vegetables.

The workers, however, whose brain and stomach need more solid food will bang the Carroll D. Wright Roosevelt-Parker combine simultaneously over the head with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party ballot, the ballot headed by Corregan and Cox.

Socialism means freedom; capitalism, slavery. Socialism will provide abundance for all; capitalism only ensures it to a few.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

III.

JULES GUESDE.

The "Parti Socialiste de France" (Socialist Party of France) is frequently referred to as the Guesdist party. I have frequently done so myself in these reports. The term is wrong. It is accountable only by the circumstance that, of the four organizations, among which is Vaillant's or the Blanquists and which now constitute the P. S. de F., the Guesdists' was the first to rise against the Jaures-Millerand combine. Vaillant's and the other three organizations also protested. But at the start they seem to have been of the opinion that there still was help in the Jaures organization, and met with it at the convention of Lyons—the first convention after that of Wagram Hall, which, taking place immediately after the International Congress of Paris of 1900, where the fateful Kautsky Resolution was adopted, established the first schism between the then united factions. Guesde's organization, the Parti Ouvier Socialiste (Socialist Labor Party) bolted outright. Vaillant's and the others in a measure remained. Added to that came another circumstance. The great Lille debate took place immediately after the Wagram Hall rupture, and there it was Guesde who crossed swords with Jaures, and wounded Jauresism in its vitals, just when it boasted that it would mop the earth with its foes, and, by the noise that it made, seemed in a fair way to do so. It is to this sequel of events that the error of calling the present P. S. de F. the "Guesdist party" is due. The error is natural. But still an error. Vaillant—as all who know him intimately agree in saying—is a sage and a man of action combined. If without Guesde the P. S. de F. would not and could not be the nervy organization that it is, neither could it be that without Vaillant. In fact, from watching the present P. S. de F. at its recent national convention, just before the International Congress, and noticing the large number of talented men that it embraces, the conclusion forced itself upon me that even such a designation as the Guesde-Vaillant party would be a misnomer. I single out Guesde in this serial because his activity in Amsterdam was the most conspicuous.

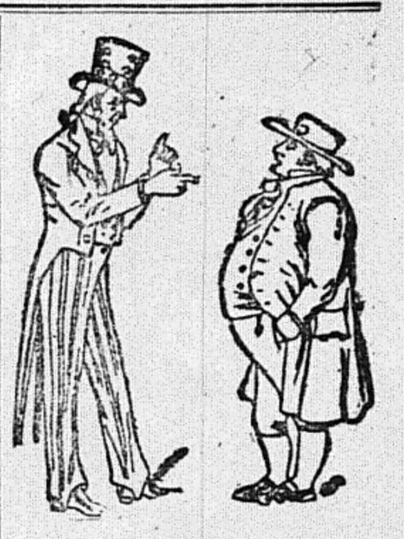
Whosoever has derived pleasure and profit from a careful observation of heads—especially if he has had occasion to notice the sawed-off back of the head of Alexander Jonas of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," and to take cognizance of the gentleman's characteristics—will appreciate the warning to be cautious lest he fall into an error by a hasty glance at Guesde's head. The characteristics of the head, sawed off at the back and giving it a sugar-loaf appearance, are absence of moral fibre—a weak morale and flimsy intellectuality, in short, the worm-characteristics. At first glance Guesde's head looks sawed-off in the back. It is an optical illusion. So high is the dome of Guesde's head that the robustness of his back-head is at first glance concealed. Intimate acquaintances and admirers of Guesde's, Lafargue for instance, tell me that Guesde is of such frail health that his robust physical and mental activity is solely the result of stupendous moral energy. In no manner detracting from Guesde's moral vigor, I hold his acquaintances to be in error. Frail as Guesde's health is, the man has the physical vigor of a bull. Planted upon such ground, Guesde's sterling intellectuality, backed by the solidity of the back of his head, gives promise of phenomenal results. Some one at Amsterdam said to me Guesde was too good looking a man to be a revolutionist. Guesde's conduct at the great committee on international political tactics told a different tale. He displayed the true revolutionist's tactfulness, alertness, vigor, aggressiveness, and, withal, the surprising intellectual powers that culminated in his short speech tearing Jauresism to pieces, and that was crowned with the adoption of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution—no slight victory, essentially the fruit of his labors at the Congress, and, long before the meeting of the Congress, labored for by the P. S. de F. But, again, I must not anticipate. Leaving the role played by the P. S. de F. in bringing about the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution for when I reach that subject, I shall limit myself under this week's head to the conduct of Guesde's at the Congress or committee itself.

Strictly speaking, and as I originally reported, Guesde opened the debate. In point of fact what he then said could hardly be called the opening of the debate. He merely explained some of the terms of the resolution adopted by the P. S. de F., and pointed out some of the errors that had crept into the slovenly version of the resolution as published by the International Bureau. He also stated that the P. S. de F. disclaimed any purpose of "seeking international aid for itself in the internal strifes of the movement at home"—another subject to which I shall have occasion to revert when I reach the subject of the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution. Altogether, Guesde did not then speak five minutes. Jaures started the ball rolling. From early that Monday afternoon till late in the afternoon session of Wednesday the debate proceeded. No member of the P. S. de F. took part. Its two delegates, Guesde and Vaillant, on the committee sat silently watchful, and watchfully silent. Equally self-restrained were the party's numerous delegates to the Congress in the committee's lobby. Finally Jaures rose to speak, the last one on the list. Many an obviously cruel thrust did he make at the P. S. de F., and many more and venomed thrusts was I informed he made, only not perceptible except to those intimately acquainted with French affairs. Throughout all that, Vaillant and Guesde sat impassible. Finally Jaures made allusion to the decline of the P. S. de F.'s vote in Lille. Whether that thrust was really more aggravating than any, or whether it was that Jaures' speech was drawing to the end and the opportunity had to be promptly seized for preconceived plans,—whatever it was, at Jaures' thrust in the matter of the Lille vote, Guesde jumped up and demanded that he be given time to reply to that statement. This action on the part of Guesde furnished an all around fit wind-up to the committee.

Upon Guesde's interruption violent applause broke out, also a good deal of disorder. But both subsided speedily. Jaures proceeded with his remarkable speech, and brought it to a close amidst thunderous plaudits. The Jauresists were well represented in the lobby, and their sympathizers on the committee were not a few. Soon as the applause subsided, Guesde rushed forward to address the committee. Tumult ensued. There were violent protests against his taking the floor; more violent protests against the protesters. Members of the delegation of the P. S. de F. exchanged compliments with their adversaries of the Jaures party. Lucien Roland, the poet-songster of the P. S. de F., with some of whose beautiful poetic effusions The People's readers will be made acquainted, a man of set, impressive and expressive features, mounted a chair, and in resonant voice shouted to his party's adversaries: "You have heard us insulted! WE HAVE NOT HAD THE FLOOR IN THIS COMMITTEE! Will you refuse to hear us!?!" In between these cross-ejaculations Guesde shot off a word or two. Troelstra, as a member of the Holland delegation, the country in which the Congress was held, was the chairman of the committee. He, for that matter, all the Holland delegates whom I had opportunity to speak to or observe, is a thorough-paced Jauresist. I saw not one who would not break a leg to be minister. Troelstra, accordingly, looked for support from the committee, from the audience, from the air to refuse Guesde the floor. The demands for Guesde increased in volume and determination. I was doing my share. Presently Guesde was heard saying: "I shall not take long! I need but few minutes!" Troelstra seemed to see a way out of his dilemma. "Very well," said he, "if it's only a few minutes you want, I now give you the floor." These words were a serious slip; nor was Guesde slow in profiting by it. Raising himself to his full six-feet height, he looked at Troelstra with indignation. "Not for that reason!" he exclaimed; "Not for that reason! I demand the floor as an absolute right! I have the right to be heard at the International Congress of Socialists!" The ringing, thunderous applause, accompanied with cries of "Guesde!" "Guesde!" drowned all contrary demonstration, if there was any. Troelstra surrendered cleverly; he himself joined the applause. Guesde got the floor as a matter of right.

Jaures' speech was reared on three posts. First, that his policy had saved the republic;—Guesde denied point blank that the republic was in danger, and showed upon Socialist ground why not. Secondly, that his organization was larger as shown by its large vote and many more deputies;—Guesde denied that; he showed that what Jaures claimed as "his" vote and "his" deputies was a vote cast for candidates nominated by the prefecture, and he challenged him to name one exception. De Pressence, in the audience, here broke in "I, for one; I was not nominated by the prefecture." "I am glad to hear that you, De Pressence, are an exception! It is the exception which proves the rule! Name another! I dare you! I challenge you!" he cried out to Jaures. "You can not name another! That makes only one! None of ours is a nominee of the prefecture!" Thirdly, Jaures had charged the P. S. de F. with also supporting the ministry;—Guesde illustrated the difference between an incidental vote cast for a bourgeois ministry in danger of falling under parliamentary blows of jingoes thirsting for war, and the constant support through thick and thin of a bourgeois government, including the voting for its army and navy appropriations, as the Jauresists had done. The three posts were knocked from under the grandiose superstructure of Jaures' speech, and the speech itself lay a heap of ruins. It was all done within twenty minutes—a feat never to be forgotten; in itself worth going to Europe to witness, enjoy and profit by. I was told that, attacked by a chronic infirmity, after the vote that overthrew Jauresism, Guesde shook by hand a friend who called upon him, saying: "I can not now speak, but my heart rejoices."

I make no question that among the many notabilities in the Socialist Movement of the Continent, Jules Guesde is the most pregnant. Should the evil genius of Bebel eventually prevail over the genius that, so far, has been exceptionally good to him, and preserve him alive when the crash will come upon Europe, it will be Guesde not Bebel that will dominate the day as the "deus ex machina" of the situation;—but of this more anon, when I shall reach the "Belgian Situation" of this serial.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say?

B. J. (testily)—That's just what I say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st., The suffrage; 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our free schools; 4th, We are all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; 5th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your right of suffrage and vote.

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S. (pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law," No. 2.

B. J. mops his head.

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

A CARD FROM DANIEL DE LEON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to request the S. L. P. organizations, that are to arrange meetings for me to address in this campaign, to provide on the platform a board or stretcher two and a half feet high by three and a half wide. I shall want it to fasten a broad poster on, needed in my address. It would be well also that the hand-bills announcing the meetings recommend to the people that they bring paper and pencil along so as to take notes and have a chance to carry home with them some figures to think about before they vote. I also wish earnestly to request that the meetings be in-doors. D. De Leon.

New York, October 6.

TALKS, BUT DOES NOT PRACTICE, SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At Wilmerding the bogus Socialists held a meeting this evening, at which some of the Socialist Labor Party members put in an appearance. Brown of Massachusetts, got off a lot of stuff that was hashed and re-hashed by B. O. Flower, in the "Arena" some six or seven years ago, under the heading, "Well Springs of Immorality," and palmed it off as Socialist philosophy. After he got through the chairman of the outfit asked if any one had any questions to ask. Nobody asked any questions, so he repeated, "Does any one want to ask any questions?" Comrade McConnell then got up and asked him this: "Mr. Chairman, if, as the speaker points out, capitalism is responsible for all the social evils he complains of, and the so-called Socialist party of which he is a member, fuses with the Democrats and Republicans, and, in fact, with any old party or thing that upholds capitalism. How can such a party call itself a Socialist and a revolutionary party and claim to want to abolish capitalism?"

For answer he got this: "McConnell, I know you and I know your tactics, and I know your history. You come to our meetings to break them up. I have been schooled in the S. L. P. and I have listened with rapt attention to the speaker, and I think he spoke Socialism just as good as I have ever read in The People or any place else; knowing that you make a practice of coming to our meetings not to listen and learn from our speakers, but to disrupt and break up our meetings; knowing this, I will entertain no questions from that source."

How different was this answer from that of the good, old days, when that same chairman, as a member of the S. L. P., invited any and all questions, AND ANSWERED THEM, TOO. But now, knowing that he is in a party that TALKS but does not PRACTICE Socialism, he tries to defend the PRACTICE by praising the TALK, and in order to do this cuts off all questions tending to show the difference between them. This game wont work, however. The S. L. P. is after them, and, being in the right, will prevail in the end. We are getting new members.

E. R. Markley.

Braddock, Pa., October 2.

PROGRESS IN A DIFFICULT FIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Roanoke held another good meeting on Market Square to-nigth. Comrade B. D. Downey was the principal speaker. Though he had to contend against a lot of fakirs and empty sidewalks at the outset, Comrade Downey, with the chairman's aid, soon had an audience of 200 very attentive workingmen. They listened to his exposition of S. L. P. principles with more eagerness than at any of our previous meetings. The literary agent reports ninety-five pamphlets, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" sold up to date. All in all, this is very encouraging ,inasmuch as this section of the country is the most difficult in the United States, in which to convince the workingmen that their economic condition can be changed by political action outside of the old Democratic party.

E. R. Spencer.

Roanoke, Va., October 1.

THE FAKIR'S PARADISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—California is the land where the bogus Socialist microbe flourishes in all its slimy ugliness.

It was P. T. Barnum who said the American People love to be humbugged. This is a field where the bogus Socialist grafter has an almost uninterrupted paradise.

The writer of this is a travelling man. While in Santa Cruz this summer, I came in contact with the species. Their secretary admitted that they were a gang of freaks. He said that they changed the date of their business meetings so that a judge (a member of said organization), could attend a prayer meeting; enough said, we will pass on.

Here in Fresno is to be found some good gullible material. This was evidenced by their hearty welcome to McClain. I am not quite sure that I have his name spelled right. He is the latest arrival. No one knew he was coming. He swooped down here like a buzzard on a carcass. He is not travelling under the auspicions of the Socialist organization (?). Just like that party's method of doing propaganda.

He says that he is known as Higgins the tramp, and he seems desirious to own that name.

I don't know if he is related to Box Car Casey, or not.

As a professional tramp is a professional dead beat, possibly his new name fits him well. With his British Columbia record it is not surprising that he desires a new name. At the close of his speech on the street he takes up a collection; same method adopted by the Salvation Army. Both out to make a living on the line of least resistance, regardless.

This McClain is the man who made himself infamous during a fishermans' strike in B. C. a few years ago. Some of the members of the fishermans' unions who were in that strike say that he pocketed several hundred dollars of the unions' money. He did not work for about twelve months after the strike. It must have been an easy thing. About the same time he also spoke in the interest of a capitalist candidate for office. This candidate belonged to a political party corresponding with the Republican party. At one time he was affiliated with the S. L. P., but the comrades concluded he could do the party less harm on the outside, than on the inside.

Almost any old crook fired out of the S. L. P. the bogus will receive with open arms.

McClain said in answer to a question by the writer that the A. F. of L. was like a bunch of sheep, led by a decoy sheep, and that decoy sheep was Sam Gompers, and that Sam Gompers was the greatest fakir that the world ever saw. Also that the A. F. of L. was conducted in the interest of the capitalist class. And in answer to another question by Yours Truly he said that his organization did not fight the A. F. of L., showing it to be either traitorous or cowardly; possibly both. This personification of gall, Mr. McClain, said that some day he might be a member of the S. L. P. ("rats, go way back and sit down.")

He tells the story of the horrors of Colorado in a very thrilling way. But owing to his careless manner of handling the truth one hardly knows how much of it to believe.

To those who wish information relative to McClain, write to Section Vancouver, British Columbia, and it will be cheerfully furnished. G. P. Ross.

Fresno, Cal., September 27.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To the comrades throughout the country, the Press Committee of Section Boston submits a plan, which, if adopted, should not only increase the circulation of the Weekly People, but would also provide a source of revenue to their respective sections; as evidenced by the successful results that has attended the experiment of the plan by the above committee.

A month ago, Section Boston authorized the Press Committee to purchase twenty-five copies of the Weekly People to be sold at our agitation meetings at the rate of two cents per copy, the profit thus made to be applied to the Agitation Fund. Since the same was done we have increased our sales to one hundred copies a week, thus netting us a profit of $1.25 per thousand sold. In other words, where there was no circulation or revenue we now have an increased circulation of one hundred copies a week and a source of income that is valuable. We have also issued a circular letter setting forth the merits of the Weekly People, and the necessity of the working class reading it, which we place in each copy, together with a selected leaflet.

Now, if each section would adopt the same method, starting with just so many as they can sell at a profit, results of incalculable benefit to the party at large would follow. It would be far superior to the waste now occasioned by the promiscious distribution of tons of leaflets, for the man who would not value his class interests as being worth the price of a copy of The People is not worth giving a leaflet to; such a man, as Berry says, is food for capitalist cannon.

The remark of Berry's is borne out in truth by the reception accorded us by those of whom we solicit. The besotted wretch who never has a cent to spare excxept for drink, is useless to approach; the craven creature standing behind his political heeler lacks the manhood so essential for an S. L. P. man, and, therefore, has not the courage to allow himselfv to be seen purchasing a copy of the only paper fit to be seen in any workingman's hand; but the sober, independent, self-thinking, intelligent man will always buy from us, will always ask for the speaker's name, will always inquire as to where our headquarters are, will stay to the end of the meeting, will ask questions for his further information, and, eventually, become a strength to the section with which he affiliates. Such is the man the selling of our paper reaches; the promiscious giing away of large quantities of literature only reaches those who are exponents of the maxim, 'Get for nothing, value little."

Let every section from now on get a bundle of Weeklies, detail a member to cover the outskirts of the crowd with them, saving the inner circle of your hearers for some other comrade who possesses the knack of securing subscribers. The out-siders only linger for a moment; sell them a People ere they pass on, but those who stay always subscribe as a rule. Where possible let some one or more of the fair sex sell pamphlets, like Mrs. Balhause here, who is averaging fifty pamphlets a week, where previously none were sold. At the Corregan meeting, alone, this hustler sold eighty-five pamphlets, and I see another comradess in Brooklyn, Mrs. Touroff ,takes three hundred for an order. Cannot such good examples be imitated by others?

In selling your literature don't do as some comrades make the mistake in doing; that is, stopping to yap with Kangaroos, and "individualists" with freak ideas. Their purpose is to prevent or hamper your work. THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US, ARE AGAINST US, therefore, cut them short. He who will buy will read; he who will read will understand; time spent on clapper-clawing with others is valueable time wasted.

Now, sections, start a bank account with the sale of the Weekly People, and your financial question, and the partys' press question will be solved.

Fraternally,
F. J. Boyle, Secretary,
For the Press Committee.

Boston, Mass, October 5.

DAILY PEOPLE PREDICTIONS REALIZED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Interborough company is examining some of the "L" trainmen for the position of Subway motormen. So far, out of over one hundred examined, only six are said to have passed; two of these are officers of the Amalgamated Association.

The men were put to a very severe test. I am told that is something the company did not do, when the engineers were reduced to motormen on the "L." At the same time new men are being broken in on the Subway. While this is going on examinations are also taking place upstairs on the "L." This means that the regular motormen are being examined despite the stipulation in their agreement with the company that they be examined only every two and one-half years.

The seven car trains that The People predicted over a year ago, are now running. They started on Third avenue on Monday, October 3. By next Sunday, all the rush hours trains will be made up of seven cars.

The "L" men are cooling off. A year ago they wouldn't listen to a Socialist, now they will. One of Them.

New York, October 4.

THE S. L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While on a trip to the southern Congressional districts of New Jersey, for the New Jersey State Committee, S. L. P., for the purpose of placing, by petition, the S. L. P. ticket on the ballot the coming election, the writer visited Philadelphia and found a live section mostly of young men, whose zeal for the cause of working class politics is very marked. While their section is not large, numerically, it is a big section in force. Their desire to reach their fellow workers and enlighten them on the class struggle, causes them to develop speakers. They have seven, and four of them are new this year, and are doing grand work, as results show, holding several meetings weekly, sometimes at three different places on the same evening.

On Saturday evening, the 17th of September, the writer was asked to act as chairman at the meeting held at the corner of Germantown and Lehigh avenues. The speakers were Comrades Campbell, Ray and Seidel. They held the audience till nearly midnight. The bogus Socialists also held a meeting on the same corner. The listeners are very attentive to an S. L. P. speaker in that city, and buy the literature and the Weekly People freely. They also carefully retain the leaflets that are distributed free.

The comrades, in answer to the question: "Why don't you report 'The People' what you are doing?" I asked: "It would only be repeating the same thing each time, and we don't want to praise ourselves." "But, comrades, I view the situation differently. All work done should be reported. That aids our cause everywhere, and also encourages our members," was my reply. They said they would try to let The People know what they were doing, and would also cross the river and organize Camden, and suburbs after their petition lists were filed for the present campaign. They had collected more than fifteen hundred names by the 15th and at that date a meeting was called at Fraternity Hall, 1936 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, to attend to the legal part, which was nearly completed that meeting.

The regular section meetings are held on the first and third Sunday of each month. Comrade James Ray, organizer, 242 W. Indiana avenue—at Fraternity Hall.

At Trenton, N. J., I found Comrade Katz busily engaged in party work and the petition lists were completed and he had called, and addressed street meeting for several Saturday evenings. Attendance large and attentive.

Fraternally,
R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., September 30.

CONGRATULATION FOR THE JEWISH S. L. P. PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I hereby extend my hearty congratulation to the publication of the Yiddish paper. When I visit the huts of Jewish workingmen and see the ignorance prevailing there; the Jewish saloons and "cigar stores," (which are tantamount to gambling dens), and find them filled with corruption; when I see how the "intelligentia," who, by reason of language boundary, have no access to genuine S. L. P. literature, but live on that rotten, adulterated mental food, decocted for them by the prostitute "Vorwaerts" and the sentimental nothing-advocating "Freie Arbeiter-Stimme," to-day praising, to-morrow attacking Socialism; when I see these things and see how fakirs a la Krautz, Vinchevsky, Kahan, Miller, etc., have formed a fakir Hermandar, influencing my race for their immediate material interests, by organizing fake "Arbeiter Rings," publishing "Zukunfts," "Cap Makers' Journals," "Arbeiter-Welts" and what not; when I see how easy the proletarians of my race can be induced to the apotheosis of a freak, like Debs, of a pure and simple grafter, like Hanford; when I see all that I feel ashamed for my race!

Yet, with the translations of genuine S. L. P. literature and with assistance of a bona-fide S. L. P. press, there is hope for them yet. By all means, let the Feigenbaums, Barondesses, Janofskys, et al., be exposed. Why, the "Vorwaerts" degraded into a simple national Judaeaster paper, like the "Tageblatt, Yiddishe Welt," and other bourgeois fake papers, only that it has a column pushed aside somewhere "Socialistische Neues," where hardly anybody can see it. If we need a Jewish paper it must be a la People, and Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung! Down with national parasites and fakirs. Up with the S. L. P.! Yours for a genuine S. L. P. press.

Henry Fiehrer.

Cincinnati, O., October 2.

SECTION NEWBURGH'S RECORD BREAKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Probably far the largest and most attentive and enthusiastic meeting ever held here, took place on Saturday evening, October 1, with Comrade James T. Hunter, of New York, as speaker. The meeting was opened by the venerable stalwart of the S. L. P., Comrade Long of Section Troy, now of this city, who acted as chairman. Comrade Long called particular attention to the party organs, the Daily and Weekly People, and then introduced Comrade Hunter, who laid bare the uniquities of the capitalist system in a style forcible and convincing, closing with an appeal to the workers to join the ranks of the S. L. P.

Many remarks of approval were heard on every side. Twenty-one pamphlets were sold—"What Means This Strike?" and others. This is the largest number ever disposed of at a meeting here. As a result of Comrade Hunter's visit here, the comrades feel much encouraged and hope to have him with them again some time in the near future.

Edward A. Gidly, Organizer.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1904.

GOOD MEETING IN UNION HILL, N. J.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section North Hudson, N. J., Socialist Labor Party, held an open-air meeting on Saturday, October 1, at the corner of Gardner street and Bergenline avenue, with Comrades A. Gilhaus and E. J. Gallo as the speakers. Comrade Gilhaus spoke first. He, in an able manner, showed how labor is a merchandise bought and sold in the labor market, and also exposed the pure and simple union. He cited the American Federation of Labor, showed up Gompers, Mitchell, Shafer & Co. This was too much for a bogus Socialist, alias Social Democrat, well known to the writer. He called out "Three cheers for the American Federation of Labor," but he got nobody to follow him; furthermore, he gave the speaker a chance to get at the bogus Socialist party.

Gilhaus spoke for about one hour and a half, then Comrade Gallo kept the ball a-rolling till a quarter to eleven.

Nineteen books were sold, eight "Behind the Scenes," ten "What Means This Strike?" one Italian "Reform or Revolution," and 500 leaflets were distributed.

E. Aiazzone.

West Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 2.

GUSTAVE BETZHOLZ.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., Kings County, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, September 20, 1904:

Whereas, Through the greed of capitalism, death has taken Gustave Betzholz from a life of usefulness, a life given to fight for humanity's sake, a life endowed with the patience and perseverance that the struggle for humanity alone brings forth, a life full of hope for his fellow-men, always cheerful and useful to those who were honest, a life full of the strength that honesty brings, but not strong enough to hold back the hands of the reaper who takes us all.

Whereas, The death of our comrade has brought sorrow and affliction to the home of wife and children; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., tender to the wife and family our heartful sympathy in their distress and affliction; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of our departed comrade, and a copy sent for publication in our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People, and the Arbetaren;

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes so that the memory of a comrade whose life was worthy of emulation, shall always be with us.

Stephen Mummery, Organizer,
Ninth and Twelfth A. D.'s, Brooklyn.

JAMES R. NUGENT.

Resolutions on the death of James R. Nugent, adopted by Section Boston, S. L. P., September 29, 1904:

Whereas, By the death of James R. Nugent, Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party, has lost a member valued for his staunchness and indefatigueable zeal on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, and

Whereas, The death of such a comrade removes from our midst an example of courage and faithfulness in the upholding of Socialist principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party, deeply implore the death of Comrade Nugent, whose inspiring influence so tended to solidify the membership of this section; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the section, and a copy be published in the Daily and Weekly People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of state committee was held on Sept. 22, 1904, with Rehder as chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: from Thomas Weilding, Butler, Pa., sending money for dues and campaign fund. From Scranton, application for charter for Lackawanna county. Action, application endorsed and ordered sent to N. E. C., also from Scranton, money for dues and report on pledges on subscription lists and report on nomination papers. From Shelly, funds for campaign. From Erie, report of Jager's work and report on nomination papers, and asking to have Corregan speak there. Action decided to ask N. E. C. to have Corregan give Erie a meeting. From Reading, part payment toward leaflets sent there and report on nomination papers. From Braddock, report on nomination papers, and stating of their desire to dissolve section Allegheny county as such and reorganize as Section Braddock, as that would allow them to work better, and that other Sections could be found in that vicinity. Action, decided to ask N. E. C. to permit such arrangement and grant charter accordingly. As request had also been made from Braddock to have Corregan stop there it was decided to communicate with N. E. C. as to the possibility of having the presidential candidate give them a date either going west or returning before election.

Receipts $8.65; expenses $15.55.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Sec'y.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

P. T. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—You are best answered by a joke that the Washington Post has just got off: "Officials of the Labor Bureau report that there are very few idle men, which is probably due to the fact that the politicians are all at work". Yes, indeed, the unemployed are numerous.

P. D. RENSSELAER, N. Y.—With the Co-operative Commenwealth in one country, a worker in that country could not purchase, with his vouchers for labor performed, goods produced in a country that is not Socialist. This answer is strictly to the question. But the question presupposes either a trifle or a state of things that is not likely. There can not be Socialism in one country only. The Socialist Republic set up in any one nation, is bound to be speedily imitated in several others. Rare must be that desirable article, if not superfluous, that could not be produced in the half-dozen countries that would be Socialist almost simultaneously. In that, among other respects, the United States has a tremendous advantage. Don't worry about how to get goods of non-Socialist countries. Get Socialism here.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Oh! Was that for this year? Is it this year that the S. L. P. is to be killed off? We were under the impression that we had been killed off dead five years ago!

J. J. K., HOLYOKE, MASS.—If the individual workingman does not drink, besides that being the better for his body, he would certainly have so much more money, the money otherwise invested in rum, to buy more bread, shoes, etc., with. But the moment the working class, or tangible minority of them, do likewise, the workers will not find that cash, once spent in rum, now in their pockets. Other forces come into operation in a social system where the worker is but a merchandise, and there is where Prohibitionism lacks the synthesis necessary for correct conclusions. The less a workingman needs the cheaper he is. His wages depend upon his value in the Labor Market. The trouble with such non-synthetical theories as Prohibitionism is that they run a good idea into the ground. They run it into the ground by imagining it can accomplish the solution of national and involuntary poverty. Abstinence, like any other reform, can do good only if it is a conscious limb of a revolutionary purpose. If, however, it imagines it is the revolution, and not a conscious step thereto, then it does harm, because it misleads with false hopes, and the money taken from rum will not go to buy bread but to increased capitalist profits via lower wages.

B. T., FITCHBURG, MASS.—What could a bona fide Socialist do in a capitalist Legislature? He could do nothing? Why he could introduce a bill making every employer, whose employe was killed by reason of defective factory appliances, guilty of manslaughter; and every employer, whose employe was injured for a similar reason, guilty of mayhem! The bill would not pass, you'll say? Guess not. But the pus the debate thereon will let out of the capitalist fester will do infinitely more good, educationally and otherwise, than all the "Labor Laws" that are passed only to serve as blinds, and to be violated.

T. S. P., HOUSTON, TEX.—The Houston paper clipping containing an alleged report of Father Nicholson's slander against Socialism uttered in Cleveland, O. is not authoritative enough to be made the basis of an answer or "hit back." Give us the original or authoritative version. We shall then take hold of the ignoramus and calumniator, who can utter such words, and put his head in "chancery."

W. W., NEW YORK.—The S. D. P.'s tell you the S. L. P. is intolerant? Just ask the first one who tells you that to specify, to be specific. Insist upon an answer.

D. G., CHICAGO ILL.—Your postscript—"where does profit come if a merchandise sells at its cost"—misled us. It looked as if it proceeded from the theory that the worker was bound to make a profit from the sale of his merchandise labor-power, like all other sellers of other merchandise. The answer given had that in mind. Subsequent reading of the document referred to cleared our vision. As the document reads, it is wrong. The correction will be made soon as possible. Thanks for calling attention to it.

A. L. W., TROY, N. Y.—Debs hove into prominence as a "Union Smasher"—smasher of the old style railroad brotherhoods—bully for him. Just as the S. L. P. now does, he objected to a bogus Union calling itself a Union, and he sought to smash the fraud. He failed. That does not matter. What does matter is that, whatever esteem he now enjoys among the rank and file of the workers is not due to his failure, but to the recollection of a brave past effort. No honorable S. D. P. man, accordingly, twits the S. L. P. with "Union Smashing."

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The clipping from the Philadelphia Tageblatt, indicating hopelessness that its Vice-Presidential candidate, Hanford, will have anything but empty benches to speak to at his "mass" meeting there, is indeed a curio, and will go into our collection of curios. But you omit the date of the paper's issue. Find it, and send it on.

F. M., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The nature of lawyer Bergen's blunderbusses on Socialism is such that it can serve a good purpose to rip him up in detail—and such men as he call themselves intelligent.

D. L. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "parliamentary bloc" is the French term for the elements whose support a ministry secures when it goes into power, and which stand by the ministry "en bloc" in a block. When the bloc fails the ministry falls.

L. S. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Pete Curran, better known here as "Petering Pete", from his starting big and winding up small, is a British S. D. F. man. His presence at the bourgeois Utopian Peace Conference is legitimate with his vaporous attitude. He is a tame Irishman. To conciliate the prejudices of the vulgar type of Englishmen against his nationality, he has modified his birth name Pat or Patrick to Pete. Among Irishmen he is still Pat when their votes are to be angled for, and Pete among the English when they are around.

O. N. M., WILMERDING, PA.—"The Handwriting on the Wall" is a worthless freakish thing.

H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It was about time that Gompers' pet Harry White, alias Korkowinsky, was bounced by the Garment Workers.

O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.—The "report" was not misunderstood. It was appreciated as a good take-off on Stitt. The heading indicates it.

A. P., STAMFORD, CT.—Daniel De Leon held a prize lectureship at Columbia University for two successive terms, 1883-1889. The lectureship was in the department of international law, during which time he was a member of the faculty of the School of Political Science of the University, the applicant for their degree having to pass examination before him also in his branch. The remuneration was $25 for each of twenty lectures to be delivered in one term—three months. He was not dismissed, nor dropped. He left at the expiration of his second term because he did not care to continue in the same position, as was proposed to him, but demanded the permanent position of full professor, as had been promised him, but which was withheld on the ground of his joining the Labor Movement in 1886. Are not people pettily personal who raise such questions? Why bother with them at all?

T. J. W., NEW YORK.—Do, by all means, give the story. Either write it up, or come in and tell it.

J. S. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; T. H. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; W. N., DETROIT, MICH.; S. H. COLUMBUS, O.; T. R. D., BROWNSVILLE, N. Y.; G. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.; M. L. D., TOPEKA, KANS.; M. O'M., BUTTE, MONT.; J. F. C., MUNCIE, IND.; "UNKNOWN", PATERSON, N. J.; P. O. S., CLEVELAND, O.; E. C. C., NEW YORK; J. S. J., SEATTLE, WASH.; E. R. V., CHICAGO, ILL.; L. J. F., CHILLICOTHE, O.; M. D. F., BOSTON, MASS.; A. W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Matter received.

WISCONSIN, ATTENTION!

All comrades and sympathizers in the State to whom were sent nomination papers, are requested to have same in the hands of the undersigned on or before October 16, in order that he may file them with the proper State officer before the date prescribed by law.

Fraternally,
John Vierthaler, State Sec'y.
340 Fifth street.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held October 7, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent Kinneally, Donohue and Hammer. The financial report showed receipts $206.87; expenditures $156.84.

Communications: From Detroit, Mich., relative to agitation in the state of Michigan, the Northern part of which is to be visited by Ph. Veal, while the Southern part will be toured by W. W. Cox. From Cleveland, O., reporting that ticket has been filed for Ohio, an ample number of signatures having been secured; also asking whether D. De Leon, after having spoken at Buffalo, N. Y., could come over to Cleveland. De Leon being a candidate in New York state, this is outside the jurisdiction of the N. E. C. and was referred to N. Y. S. E. C. From Ind. S. E. C. about Corregan dates in that state. From Wisconsin S. E. C. about same matter; also asking for more speakers. From Minnesota, Montana and Colorado, about Corregan dates. The tour of Corregan is to extend to Montana and he will then go to Colorado. From there East as far as time will permit. From Section Gloversville, N. Y., reporting about local work. From Hungarian Socialist Club, Passaic, N. J., sending money for the campaign fund. From Syracuse, N. Y., reporting election of officers.

The Australian Socialist League, headquarters at Sidney, New South Wales, sent letter thanking the N. E. C. for compliance with their wishes in regard to joint representation at the Amsterdam International Congress. The letter enclosed a money order, part of which is to be applied to Labor News Co. literature and the larger part to the Homestretch Fund. From St. Paul, Minn., reporting rousing meeting, at which a debate was had with a Kang representative. From Pennsylvania S. E. C. stating that ticket had been filed. From Section Philadelphia, Pa., in answer to complaint made about a notice of theirs, inviting non-members to a meeting where a vote was to be taken on the constitution. The Section admitted that the wording of the notice left room for more than one interpretation, but that to allow non-members to vote on internal Party business was utterly out of the question. From Butte, Mont., reporting the filing of electoral ticket. From Plymouth, Mass., a letter by J. J. Duffy, inquiring what the N. E. C. did with a resolution referred to them by the national convention, the resolution bearing upon the manner in which the Massachusetts delegation to the national convention had been instructed. The secretary was instructed to reply that the N. E. C. had done nothing in the matter and intended to refer the same to the incoming N. E. C.

Wm. H. Carroll reported successful reorganization of Section Amsterdam, N. Y. Charters were applied for and granted to new Sections at Wilkinsburg, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

CORREGAN'S DATES.

In Minnesota, October 16 and 17.
Butte, Mont., October 20.
Anaconda, Mont., October 21.
Missoula, Mont., October 22.
Butte, Mont., October 23.

COX'S DATES.

October 16.—Detroit.
October 17-23.—Indiana.
October 24-29.—Kentucky.
October 30 and 31.—Cincinnati, O.
November 1-7.—Illinois and Missouri.

COX IN DETROIT.

William W. Cox, vice-Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, and Meiko Meyer, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Michigan, will speak at a mass meeting to be held at Manna Hall, formerly Clawson's Hall, 96 Miami avenue, between John R. and Withrell streets, on Sunday, October 16. Herman Richter, candidate for Mayor of Detroit, will act as chairman. Admission free. Let all be present.

COLORADO'S TICKET.

Presidential Electors:—Nixon Elliott, Pueblo; Mrs. Minnie Mace, Pueblo; Adolph Zeppe, Denver; James D. Ryan, Denver, and Dr. H. S. Aley, Denver.

Governor:—I. A. Knight, Pueblo.

Lieutenant-Governor:—J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain.

Secretary of State:—H. J. Brimble, Florence.

Treasurer:—B. M. Hurwitz, Black Hawk.

Auditor:—C. F. Leach, Denver.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Mrs. E. Hutchenson, Grand Junction.

Regent of State University:—J. M. Sellars; Joseph Michael, Denver..

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

All members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are urgently called upon to attend a special meeting, called for Sunday, October 16, at Section's Hall, 356 Ontario street, top-floor (Germ.-Am. Bank Bldg.), at 3 p. m. sharp. Order of business: Vote on amendments to constitution as adopted by the Eleventh National Convention. Each and every comrade is expected to be on deck promptly at 3 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA STREET MEETINGS.

October 19.—Orleans street and Frankford avenue. Speakers, Durner and Seidel.

Broad and Fairmount avenues. Speakers: Mullen, Erwin and Campbell.

October 21.—Fortieth and Lancaster avenues. Speakers: Mullen, Seidel and Rehder.

Twenty-third and Columbia avenues. Speakers: Erwin, Durner and Campbell.

October 22.—North Plaza, City Hall. Speakers: Erwin, Durner and Seidel.

Broad and Cherry streets. Speakers: Rehder, Mullen and Campbell.

SANTEE'S TOUR.

Harvey A. Santee, of New York, will speak in Virginia, at the following places on the following dates:

Richmond, October 21 and 22
Roanoke, October 23, 24 and 25
Norfolk, October 26, 27 and 28.
Newport News, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1.

Comrade Santee will speak in Richmond Friday, October 21, at Old Market Hall, at 8.30 p. m., and in Manchester, Saturday, October 22, on the Court House Square at 8.30 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

Michael T. Berry, our candidate for Governor, will make a tour of the State, speaking in the following places on the dates mentioned.

Lawrence, October 21.
Lowell, October 22.
Marlboro, October 29.

The sections near Boston will be arranged for later.

By order of General Committee, Mass. S. L. P.

BERRY IN LOWELL.

Michael T. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will speak in Lowell at Jackson and Central streets, Saturday, October 22, at 7.30 p. m. Bring your friends and families.

WORCESTER, MASS. NOTES.

Section Worcester, Mass., now meets at its new headquarters, Room 25, 540 Main street, the first Sunday of every month. Readers and sympathizers are welcome; also their friends to the discussion meetings which will be held on the second and third Sundays of the month at 10 a. m. John Frederickson has been elected organizer of the section.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., LECTURES.

The Labor Lyceum of Schenectady, N. Y., will hold lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Turn Hall, 839 Albany street.

Daniel De Leon of New York, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, will speak on "What Do—and Why," on Sunday, October 23.

These lectures are free and everybody is welcome.

DE LEON IN YONKERS!

Daniel De Leon, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York, will speak on the issues of the campaign at the Hollywood Inn, Monday evening, October 17. The meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock sharp.

Comrades, spread the news like wildfire. Let everyone hustle to make this meeting a grand success.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$9,263.11
Sec. Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
E. Hultberg, Boston, Mass. (loan certificate)	20.00
A. Safford, Phila., Pa. (part of loan certificate)	5.00
Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, per Goerke.	10.00
Sec. St. Louis, Mo., per Ernst.	7.00
C. Ballo, Canton, Ohio	75
J. Juergens, Canton, Ohio	25
Frank Whistler, per Sec. Lake City, Utah	10.00
Sec. San Antonio, Texas	2.50
	$9,293.61

CORREGAN'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 1.)

some of the people who call themselves Socialists', and no matter what sort of a question was asked a courteous answer would be given.

The meeting then adjourned, but Section Erie will continue to keep on fighting until success crowns the efforts of our cause, and wage slavery with all its attendant evils are relegated to the past.

Fraternally,
Press Committee,
Section Erie, S. L. P.
Erie, Pa.

MORITZ FOR ASSEMBLY.

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Emil Moritz was nominated S. L. P. candidate for the Third Assembly District, Westchester County, at a convention held last week.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and six subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 8th, an increase of five over last week. We should do better still next week. The five hundred mark must be reached before election day. The interest in the Socialist movement is growing more intense as the campaign proceeds. This is just the time to roll up a big subscription list.

Comrade F. J. Meyer of Seattle, Wash., sends in ten yearly subs. and gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell."

Comrade J. Vandoorne, of Lawrence, Mass., also gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell" for sending in 17 subs.

The 12th A. D., Brooklyn sent in a list of thirty subs; 34th A. D., New York, 19; Section Cleveland, O., 13; Oscar Freer, Columbus, Ohio, 8; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 6; 35th A. D., New York, 6; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ills., 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5; Section St. Louis, Mo., 5; 11th and 13th A. D., New York, 5.

The orders for copies of the issue of the Weekly People of Oct. 8th, containing the first installment of Comrade Brimble's history of The Class Struggle in Colorado reached us late. Only a thousand extra copies were printed and they are all gone. Orders for the succeeding issues must reach us not later than Tuesday afternoon to get that week's paper. Section Schenectady, N. Y., alone wanted 500 copies and its order was filled as it reached us before others. First come, first served.

Our circulation figures now stand as follows:

	Week ending Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
Single subscriptions	9,735	9,752
Bundles	2,031	1,931
Special bundle orders	990	400
Total	12,756	12,083

Expirations amounted to 264.

Remember that 25,000 is the number we are striving for now and we must have that many to put our press on a self-sustaining basis.

When sending in orders or communications of any kind correspondents should always give their addresses. We lose considerable time looking up such addresses.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Look at this line-up:

San Francisco orders $100 worth of literature, accompanying order with cash. Massachusetts S. E. C. orders 50,000 throw-away cards. The New York County Committee ordered 25,000 "Letter of Acceptance" and 8,000 "Which Party Is the Workingman's Party?" Jewish. New Haven, Conn., and Troy, N. Y., each took 10,000 leaflets. Brooklyn, the Colorado S. E. C. and St. Louis, Mo., each took 5,000.

Brooklyn bought 150 pamphlets; Schenectady, N. Y., 155; Chicago, 125; Tacoma, Wash., 100, etc.

South Norwalk, Conn., took 125 lithographs, and Marion, Ind., 100.

Seattle, Wash., ordered 12 "Pilgrim's Shell," 5 "Woman Under Socialism" and 2 "Silver Cross." Fred Brown, Cleveland, ordered 10 "Pilgrim's Shell," and several were sold in and about New York.

We want to announce that we do not carry a large stock of books that are not our own publications, and when we are out of a book a little delay in filling orders for it is unavoidable. Sue's books, beside the "Pilgrim's Shell," will be published after election. "Woman Under Socialism" is out of stock just now, but we will have a supply on hand about the 20th.

"The Difference," in German, will be printed the latter part of next week. To be sure of getting some, order at once, as the supply will be gauged to the estimated necessities of the campaign.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

U. S.—Now for No. 3.—Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.—Indeed I would!

U. S.—Why didn't you?

B. J.—My parents were too poor; they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.—And the school-house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.—Of course!

U. S. (pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)—That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do to you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you from access to the schools through poverty. Now to No. 4.

B. J.—At any rate we have no lords that we must knuckle under—

U. S.—Let's see. Must you and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you to protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzine, the Duchess de Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B. J. a fourth time under the pump and administers a fourth soaking.) That much for "equality before the law," No. 4. Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your No. 5.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crestfallen)—No, thank you. The starch is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capital because without land on, and machinery with, which to labor man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and 2nd, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others but not enough to compete with the big fellows. This middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their organized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party, and to vote straight the ticket headed by Corregan and Cox under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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